



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 143

25 July 1983

JAPAN

Nakasone on 'Extensive' Damage From Rains	C 1
Final Death Toll Reported	C 1
Reagan, Kohl, Hu May Address November Diet Session	C 1
MITI Comments on Brock's Remarks on Car Issue	C 2
Dietman Urges Relocating Futenma Air Station [Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO 23 Jul]	C 2
LDP To Internationalize N. Territories Campaign	C 3
Abe, Gotoda Comment on Polish Martial Law Lifting Foreign Ministry Official Comments	C 3
Australian Foreign Minister Arrives in Tokyo	C 4
Hayden on Trade Issues	C 4
Ishibashi Asked To Head Japan Socialist Party	C 4

NORTH KOREA

U.S. Congress Plan on Arms to Taiwan Denounced	D 1
Haig Seoul Remarks on U.S. Commitment Denounced	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Condemnation [24 Jul]	D 1
VRPR Denunciation	D 2
KCNA on U.S. Maneuvering for Nuclear War in Korea	D 3
Defense Ministry Observes War Victory Anniversary	D 4
Red Cross Statement on Talks Proposal Reported	D 5
VRPR Denounces South's Appeal to ICRC on Reunions	D 7
IPU-Motivated Civil Defense Exercise Scored [NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul]	D 7
VRPR Notes World 'Denunciation' of Seoul IPU Meeting	D 8
Peace Committee Delegation Will Not Go to Japan	D 10
Supreme Soviet Delegation Tours Kaesong	D 11
Jilin CPC Delegation Visits N. Hamgyong Province	D 12
Government Fetes Mongolian Party Delegation	D 12

SOUTH KOREA

'Cross Contact' With U.S., Japan To Be Discussed	E 1
Government Opposes N. Korean-Japan Liaison	E 1
USSR IPU Official Departs Seoul Following Visit	E 2
ROK Readyng Appeal to UN on Family Reunions	E 2
HANGUK ILBO Opposes Appeasement of North [24 Jul]	E 3

BURMA

State Council Appoints Two Deputy Ministers	G 1
Cabinet Appoints Three Deputy Ministers	G 1
New Home Ministers, Livestock Minister Appointed	G 1
Extraordinary Session of People's Assembly Opens	G 1

## KAMPUCHEA

Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference Praised [KAMPUCHEA]	H 1
Border Treaty Signed With SRV Praised	H 3
VONADK Says Large-Scale Purge Under Way in SRV	H 4
CCDK Spokesman Rejects Border Agreements With SRV	H 4
Commentary Denounces 'Vietnamization' Policy [VODK]	H 5
VONADK Reports Revolts in SRV's Pleiku Province	H 6
VONADK Notes SRV Campaign Against Black Market	H 6

## LAOS

PASASON Article Hails Indochina Conference [22 Jul]	I 1
Statement in Support of Warsaw Pact Summit Issued	I 3
Friendship Treaty Anniversary With SRV Celebrated	I 4
Construction Front Message	I 4
Sali Vongkhamsao Attends Ceremony	I 4
Maisouk Saisompheng Statement	I 5
SRV Construction Delegation's Visit Reported	I 7
Received by Maisouk Saisompheng	I 7
Memorandum on Gypsum Mine Signed	I 7
SRV Finance Ministry Delegation Arrives 19 July	I 8
Meets With Nouhak Phoumsavan	I 8
Holds Talks	I 9
Soviet Cooperation Delegation Ends Visit	I 9
Briefs: SRV Education Delegation; Delegation to USSR	I 9

## THAILAND

Spokesman Comments on ASEAN, Indochina Dialogue	J 1
Military Spokesman on ASEAN, U.S. Military Support	J 2
Military Exercises With U.S., Australia Viewed	J 2
[SIAM MAI 22 Jul]	
U.S. Given 1 Month To Resettle Boat Refugees	J 4
[NATION REVIEW 25 Jul]	
'Observer' Previews Reagan Visit to S.E. Asia	J 4
[BANGKOK POST 23 Jul]	
Sitthi Meets With Austria's Pahr in Copenhagen	J 6
[BANGKOK POST 23 Jul]	
Sitthi Rejects Dialogue Offer as 'Nothing New'	J 6
[BANGKOK POST 25 Jul]	
SRV Envoy Meets Officials, Discusses Ties	J 7
[NATION REVIEW 23 Jul]	
SRV, Laos Set Up Task Force for Infiltration	J 7
[BANGKOK POST 24 Jul]	
Vietnamese Release Eight Fishing Trawlers	J 8
[BANGKOK POST 23 Jul]	
USSR Envoy Meets With Deputy Prime Minister	J 8
Italy To Give Humanitarian Aid to KPNLF	J 9
[BANGKOK POST 23 Jul]	
House Speaker Views Proposed Trips to ASEAN Nations	J 9

## VIETNAM

Hanoi Enumerates PRC Border Provocations	K 1
NHAN DAN Blames PRC for Border Tension	K 1
PRC 'Expansionism' Called Threat to Peace	K 2
[NHAN DAN 25 Jul]	
PRC, CIA Cooperate in Opium Smuggling	K 3
[NHAN DAN 23 Jul]	
PRC 'Propaganda' on Returned Captives Charged	K 4
Comment on SRV-Kampuchean Border Treaty	K 6
NHAN DAN Editorial [22 Jul]	K 6
Hanoi Radio Hails Agreements	K 7
Hanoi International Mandarin Comment	K 8
Other Radio Commentary	K 9
Friendship Delegation Leaves for USSR 23 July	K 9
Minister Received by USSR's Gromyko	K 10

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hawke To Appear Before Royal Commission	M 1
Parliamentary Team Warned on Indonesian Visit	M 1
Briefs: Wheat Sale to China	M 1

## INDONESIA

Australian Group Asks About Human Rights Problem	N 1
Official Scores Amnesty International 'Fuss'	N 1

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Ghazali on PLO, Hong Kong; Departs for London	O 1
Briefs: Cholera Outbreak in Trengganu	O 1

## SINGAPORE

SBC To Launch Electronic Information Service	O 1
--	-----

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Urges Greater Self-Reliance in Defense [AFP]	P 1
Marcos Praises Work of Philippine Navy	P 1
Elite Unit Gives Demonstration	P 2
Marcos Refutes Statements on Stopping U.S. Aid	P 2
Opposition Group Said Engaged in Aquino Plot	P 2
Marcos Orders Pimentel Released Under House Arrest	P 2

NAKASONE ON 'EXTENSIVE' DAMAGE FROM RAINS

0W241005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Matsue, Shimane Pref., July 24 KYODO -- A total of 58 persons were killed, 56 others missing and 36 injured in Shimane Prefecture as of Sunday afternoon after torrential rains hit western Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures Friday through Saturday, police said.

Some 2,000 Self-Defense Force, police and other rescuers continued an extensive search for those missing throughout Sunday in Shimane Prefecture where 398 houses were totally or partially destroyed and 76 others washed away, police said.

Flooded houses totaled 10,645, roads were disrupted in 45 places, 15 bridges washed away, three river banks collapsed and three landslides reported in Shimane, facing the Sea of Japan, according to police. Five others were dead in Yamaguchi, raising the death and missing toll to 119, police said.

Meanwhile, Mutsuki Kato, director general of the national land agency, flew by helicopter to inspect three hardest hit areas in western Shimane, such as Masuda city, Sunday afternoon.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is taking a vacation in Kawazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, said he was surprised to hear the rains brought an unexpectedly extensive damage and added that the government will try its best to extend relief to families of victims and take precautionary measures to avoid natural disasters.

**Final Death Toll Reported**

0W250355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 25 KYODO -- Death toll of last week's torrential rains in western Japan came to 80 people and 37 others are still missing, the National Police Agency said in an 11 a.m. report Monday. It gave the injured as 50 people.

The rains, which caused damage in eight prefectures, destroyed partially or totally 471 houses. More than 12,000 houses were flooded and 78 houses were washed away. Farmland of 94 hectares was washed away or buried and flooded farmland totaled 76 hectares. Roads were broken in 1,450 places and 61 bridges were washed away. River banks were broken in 152 places and landslides came to 814. Broken railways facilities numbered 65 cases. The rains affected 25,692 people in 8,526 households.

REAGAN, KOHL, HU MAY ADDRESS NOVEMBER DIET SESSION

0W221143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan may deliver a speech before the Diet when he arrives in Japan in early November, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, both of whom are scheduled to visit Japan in the same month, may also address the Diet, the sources said. These plans are now under study, they said.

Reagan is expected to visit Japan November 9-11, Kohl October 31-November 4 and Hu November 24-30. Reagan's schedule in Japan will be discussed with an advance party led by White House Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver, who will arrive in Tokyo Sunday, the sources said.

Reagan is willing to address the Diet and hopes to announce a "Tokyo doctrine" to round up his five-nation Asian tour which will take him also to South Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, according to diplomatic sources here.

If he does taken the floor of the Diet, Reagan will be the first U.S. president to do so. Italian President Alessandro Pertini addressed the Diet in March 1982 and French President Francois Mitterrand did so the following May.

MITI COMMENTS ON BROCK'S REMARKS ON CAR ISSUE

OW221139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- U.S. Trade Representative William Brock was expressing his "personal hope" when he said he expected Japan and the United States to hold government-level talks on the auto export issue before President Ronald Reagan visits Tokyo in early November, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Friday.

The officials were commenting on Brock's remarks during a recent interview with KYODO news service in Washington that he believed the two countries would reach an agreement on a fourth year of Japanese voluntary restraint on auto exports to the United States.

The United States has not officially asked Japan to hold such talks but MITI will comply if it receives such a request, they said. But MITI will reiterate Japan's policy of ending its restraint on car exports after the third year of voluntary curbs ends next March, the officials said.

MITI is expected to point out that the domestic sales of U.S. automakers have increased substantially and their earnings performance has improved.

DIETMAN URGES RELOCATING FUTENMA AIR STATION

OW252355 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 23 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- Eichi Tamaki, lower house member from the Komei Party, on 21 July lodged a protest with the Foreign Ministry and requested that countermeasures be taken in connection with the noise problem involving Futenma Air Station. He met with American Affairs Bureau Director Kitamura, who was noncommittal except to say, "What we need first is for the Trilateral Consultative Committee in Okinawa to come to conclusion." However, he expressed the idea that basically the air station should be (returned and) relocated. This was the first time a government official has ever aired his view in favor of returning Futenma Air Station to the landowners and relocating it elsewhere. How things will develop deserves attention.

Mr Tamaki pointed out that noise at the U.S. Marine Corps Futenma Air Station is causing a lot of trouble to the local inhabitants living in the surrounding areas. Recalling the remarks made by Asao, former director of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, during a Diet interpellation session, Tamaki pressed on, "Mr Asao said he would see to it that there would be no trouble to the people living in the surrounding areas. But what has happened to this commitment?"

Director Kitamura responded by explaining how the Trilateral Consultative Committee, comprised of the U.S. forces on Okinawa, the prefectural government and the Naha Defense Facilities Administrative Bureau, had discussed the matter. He said, "If this committee comes up with some measures like banning night flights, we will officially bring them before the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee." He thus indicated that the government is waiting for the trilateral committee to reach a conclusion. He further said that "basically Futenma Air Station should be relocated (and returned)," adding that a request to this effect had been filed with his ministry by the prefectural government. He said, "If the Trilateral Consultative Committee agrees on relocation, we will take the matter to the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty." He was the first government official to mention the possible return and relocation of Futenma Air Station.

LDP TO INTERNATIONALIZE N. TERRITORIES CAMPAIGN

OW220457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said Friday it is staging a campaign to collect 50 million signatures for an international appeal for the return of the Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido. The LDP decided to hand in a roll of signatures to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of a U.N. General Assembly opening in late September. The campaign has been under way with cooperation of the opposition Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and New Liberal Club. The LDP said it has already collected signatures from 300,000 sympathizers.

ABE, GOTODA COMMENT ON POLISH MARTIAL LAW LIFTING

OW220333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday a close study of the Polish situation must come before Japan's lifting of economic sanctions against Poland, though he welcomed Friday's lifting of Polish martial law. He suggested future consultations among Japan, the United States and West European countries over economic sanctions they jointly have been carrying out against Poland in protest of Polish restrictions on its populace.

The foreign minister showed the careful reaction to the Polish lifting of the 19-month-old martial law with a view that the government should know a clearer picture of the new "special regulations," adopted by the Polish parliament simultaneously with the lifting of martial law. His cautious reaction also came from the government stand that Japan must act in close coordination with its Western allies over the sanctions against Poland, official sources said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda welcomed the Polish action in a press conference, saying an early lifting of the martial law was what the Japanese Government was calling for. Asked whether Japan would ease sanctions against Poland, he said only the matter would be discussed by Polish creditor nations. This is his prediction that the problem will be taken up in a creditor nations' conference in Paris later this month, political sources said.

Foreign Ministry Official Comments

OW220021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Japan has welcomed Friday's lifting of the 19-month-old Polish martial law, terming it as "one step forward," but said it cannot make any immediate decisions on lifting economic sanctions against Poland.

A high-placed Foreign Ministry official said the contents of new "special regulations" are still not clear and the lifting of the anti-Poland sanction requires full consultations with Western allies. Japan has carried out the sanction together with the United States and other West European allies. The Western bloc members have cited as conditions for lifting their anti-Poland economic sanctions (1) the lifting of martial law (2) the release of political prisoners and (3) the start of a dialogue between the Polish Government authorities and people. The first major opportunity for the Western consultations on the sanctions will be a creditor countries' conference on Poland scheduled for later this month in Paris, government sources said.

#### AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW231331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 23 KYODO -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived here Saturday afternoon for an official visit to Japan until next Wednesday.

The first Australian foreign minister to visit here since the birth of the Labor Party government will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Monday. He will talk with Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, on Tuesday. Hayden's talks with the Japanese leaders are expected to center on the Kampuchean problem and Japan's iron ore imports from Australia.

#### Hayden on Trade Issues

BK231416 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said Australia must switch the traditional focus of its trade away from Japan to the developing countries of Southeast Asia. Mr Hayden was speaking on his arrival in Tokyo for a 4-day visit, which he said would include talks on bilateral issues, including trade, as well as Kampuchea and other regional Asian affairs.

Mr Hayden said that while there was little prospect of growth in the Japanese market, there were excellent opportunities in the developing nations of the Asian region. The foreign minister said Japan had overextended itself to the end of the decade in its contracts to buy coal, iron ore, and natural gas from Australia and other markets. Mr Hayden added that to maintain (?that) trading relationship was going to require a lot more hard work than had been recognized to date.

Mr Hayden, who is the first minister of Australia's new Labor government to visit Japan, arrived in Tokyo from Washington where he attended the meeting of the Australia-New Zealand-United States Council.

#### ISHIBASHI ASKED TO HEAD JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY

OW221057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, former secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed his willingness Friday to succeed outgoing Chairman Ichio Asukata. Makoto Tanabe, acting party secretary general, met with Ishibashi Friday afternoon and formally asked him to lead the country's no. 1 opposition party. Asukata earlier said he would step down to assume responsibility for the party's setback in the June 26 House of Councillors election.

Ishibashi was quoted as telling Tanabe that he would not want to compete against others for the post of chairman. But he reportedly expressed readiness to succeed Asukata if all party members want him to become chairman. Tanabe said the party would ask the party's Nagasaki Prefecture chapter to recommend Ishibashi to be next party chairman. Ishibashi is a member of the House of Representatives from Nagasaki Prefecture.

U.S. CONGRESS PLAN ON ARMS TO TAIWAN DENOUNCED

SK220505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists should renounce their anachronistic scheme to create "two Chinas" and refrain from acts of arbitrarily supplying arms to Taiwan and aggravating the situation, warns NODONG SINMUN Friday.

Commenting on the U.S. Defense Department's recent formal notification to Congress of its plan to supply arms worth 530 million dollars to Taiwan, the paper says: This step of the U.S. Administration is a crude violation of last year's China-U.S. joint communique laying down the principle of the solution of the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which indicates that the United States is heading for further aggravating the China-U.S. relations.

The signed commentary titled "Open Hostile Policy" says: Arms sales to Taiwan is an open manifestation of the hostile policy towards the People's Republic of China; it is a grave encroachment upon China's sovereignty and interference in her internal affairs.

Why are the U.S. imperialists persisting in arms supply to Taiwan while twanging the harp of "development of China-U.S. relations"? As clear to everyone, they seek to create "two Chinas."

By continuing arms supply to Taiwan, they intend to reduce it to their aggressive base through its conversion into its military appendage. It was not accidental that U.S. President Reagan blared that Taiwan is "an old ally" and the United States will never abandon it.

It is indiscreet for the U.S. imperialists to take a hostile attitude towards the People's Republic of China and aid Taiwan.

HAIG SEOUL REMARKS ON U.S. COMMITMENT DENOUNCED

NODONG SINMUN Condemnation

SK240926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- In a TV interview in Seoul on July 21, former U.S. State Secretary Haig said that "U.S. assurances of the freedom and independence of South Korea" would continue and the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea represented the "sincerity of the alliance" between the United States and South Korea.

Hitting at these utterances of Haig, NODONG SINMUN today says that they represented the will of the U.S. ruling circles to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea and maintain their occupation policy and subjugation of South Korea.

The signed commentary, captioned "Shameless Preach," says: It was not accidental that Haig abruptly showed up in South Korea, appeared on the TV screen and obtrusively twanged the harp of "freedom."

Now a number of countries are protesting against the U.S. imperialists' arrangements for holding the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul, defying the opposition of many member nations.

Haig's preach was needed for lulling the voices of protest growing louder among the member nations. But his self-laudation was only a confession of the absence of freedom and independence in South Korea. Haig also blabbed that the armistice in Korea did not put a period to the war, revealing the indifference of the U.S. ruling circles to turn armistice into a durable peace. This disclosed their intention to discard the armistice agreement any time they think fit and ignite a war in Korea.

Haig's TV interview indicates that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and it is clinging to a more reckless policy of military adventures.

VRPR Denunciation

SK221312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? In today's hour, I will speak to you about the absurd remarks made by former U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

On 19 July, in a so-called address at a dinner arranged by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Haig, former U.S. secretary of state, made a gibberish by saying: Really touching is the South Korean people's desire for reunification which was initiated by the campaign for reuniting the separated families. The campaign for reuniting the separated families is a worldwide matter of concern.

In reality, this is an unreasonable, absurd remark by a shameless fellow. Haig's remarks that "the South Korean people's desire which was initiated by the campaign for reuniting the separated families is touching," are, in a word, too shameless, clumsy, and puerile.

It is clear even to a mere child that the ringleader who gave birth to the separated families is the United States. But, turning his face away from this, Haig made absurd remarks. This is really an intolerable criminal act mocking the South Korean people.

As you know, the issue of separated families is the product of the U.S. imperialists' illegal occupation in South Korea, the aggressive 25 June war which they provoked, and the policy of dividing the nation.

If the U.S. imperialists did not occupy South Korea and did not provoke the aggressive 25 June war, the issue of separated families would not have been born at all. And, if the U.S. aggressors had withdrawn from South Korea in conformity with the unanimous demand of our masses and the broad international social circles and our country had been reunified in conformity with the nation's intention and desire, the pains of the people who are living separately would have already been removed long ago.

This notwithstanding, with the issue of the separated families -- which was produced by the U.S. imperialists -- the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up anti-North rackets. Putting on a so-called hat of humanitarianism, the group is kicking a racket as if it were to remove the pain of the separated families.

There is no need to repeat that this did not start from the humanitarian standpoint of removing the pain of the separated families. Clamoring that the campaign for reuniting the separated families is the crystallization of anticommunist spiritual education, they are inspiring the sentiments of North-South confrontation and antagonism among the people. This fully exposes the deceitfulness and fraudulent nature of this campaign.

A man who thinks normally and has a normal political viewpoint should have made a correct judgment and analysis of the Chon Tu-hwan group's campaign for reuniting separated families. Nevertheless, Haig clamored: This campaign is really touching. The campaign for reuniting the separated families is a worldwide matter of concern.

This is a mean trick aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad and covering up the crimes which gave birth to the separated families and inflicted pain on the separated families.

As you all know, today's broad international social circles and public opinion unanimously denounce. The Chon Tu-hwan group's campaign for reuniting families as part of the anticommunist and anti-North rackets. This is a silly scheme aimed at quenching the ever-increasing spirit of the antigovernment struggle among the people and breaking away from the present crisis.

No matter how cunningly Haig may mislead public opinion and protect and instigate the Chon Tu-hwan group's anticommunist racket scheme, he will gain nothing from it. In a word, Haig's absurd remarks on that day were aimed at covering up the deceitfulness, and anti-masses and antinational nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group's campaign for reuniting separated families and at mocking our masses aspiring for reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should stop the criminal act of instigating the Chon Tu-hwan group's anticommunist schemes with the campaign for reuniting separated families. To remove the pain of the separated families, the U.S. aggressors -- the basic obstacle to the country's reunification -- should be withdrawn from this land and the colonial rule should be ended.

The masses from all walks of life should correctly know that the basic ringleaders who have inflicted pain on the separated families and who obstruct the country's reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists. And, they should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle.

#### KCNA ON U.S. MANEUVERING FOR NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA

SK231021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary entitled "South Korea Turned Into Powder Magazine and Nuclear Base of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea are becoming ever more frantic. What is noteworthy in their new war provocation moves of late is that they are massively shipping nuclear and other mass destruction weapons into South Korea and more thoroughly turning it into a most dangerous powder keg and nuclear base which may trigger off a war at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists have long since deployed nuclear weapons of various types along with conventional weapons at their military bases in Ulsan, Kunsan, Osan, Suwon, Tongduchon, Kangnung and other places of South Korea, crying about "use of nuclear weapons" in Korea, and have been deploying or planting a large quantity of nuclear weapons including 130 tactical nuclear weapons in the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

Claiming that in case a new war breaks out in Korea, the use of neutron bombs would be "very effective," "they have worked out a detailed confidential plan to deploy them in South Korea and do not bother to conceal that 155-mm neutron bombs are being developed in the wake of the development of 8-inch neutron bombs for howitzers of the South Korean puppet army.

Due to the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has turned into a big powder keg and nuclear base where over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed and field nuclear storage and nuclear bases for adjusting nuclear shells built everywhere including a ground-to-ground lance missile base capable of accommodating neutron warheads in Chunchon.

Ceaseless war exercises in a simulated use of nuclear weapons furnish added proof that, South Korea has turned into a powder magazine of U.S. imperialism.

The unprecedented-in-scope joint military exercises "Team Spirit 83" staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges from February 1 to mid-April this year were an extremely provocative "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" in which nearly 190,000 troops and various types of combat equipment including the task fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces equipped with nuclear bombs, missiles and mines were mobilized. After the "Team Spirit 83," the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists continuously committed military provocations and staged war exercises against the northern half of Korea almost every day, whipping up a war fever.

Frequent visits to South Korea and military confabs by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs timed to coincide with the frantic war provocations against the northern half of Korea show what a grave stage their moves to light a fuse for war have reached. Before and after the criminal "Team Spirit 83" U.S. State Secretary Shultz, the U.S. army chief of staff, the logistics commander of the U.S. Air Force and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet visited South Korea and, recently, the army secretary, the commander of the 7th Fleet, the commander of the Pacific Air Force and the other U.S. war-likers flew into South Korea one after another to incite a war fever. Facts prove that South Korea has turned into a very dangerous powder magazine and, therefore, a grave situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment has been created in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must act with discretion and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces and nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

#### DEFENSE MINISTRY OBSERVES WAR VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK250456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Invited to the banquet were Wang Jian, CPV member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office to the MAC, and its staffers. Major General Zbigniew Jurewicz, Polish member, and Lt Colonel Jan Carni, Czechoslovak alternate member, of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission, and staffers were also present on invitation.

Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Kim Pong-yol, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui, Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, and personages concerned were present.

Speeches were made at the banquet.

The attendants raised glasses to the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the socialist countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the party and state leaders of China, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

RED CROSS STATEMENT ON TALKS PROPOSAL REPORTED

SK250230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society issued the following statement in connection with the recent proposal of the South Korean Red Cross Society to resume North-South Red Cross talks for the solution of the question of families living separated in the North and South.

Here is the statement of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

Recently the South Korean Red Cross Society proposed the resumption of North-South Red Cross talks for the solution of the question of families living separated in the North and the South. If this proposal by the South Korean Red Cross Society proceeds really from a lofty humanitarian and patriotic spirit, we welcome it, finding it a good thing.

The question of alleviating the sufferings of families and relatives living separated in the North and the South is, by nature, one which we already initiated and proposed long ago. Even in the postwar period, the DPRK Red Cross Society not only proposed to finding the fate of families living separated in the North and South and bringing about an exchange of letters and a reunion, but also made all possible efforts to alleviate the sufferings of separated kin.

The North-South Red Cross talks in the 1970's were a fruition of our sincere efforts. At the North-South Red Cross talks we put forward most reasonable and realistic proposals for the solution to the problem of the families and relatives living separated in the North and in the South and showed all possible sincerity and patience for their realization.

However, the North-South Red Cross talks ruptured without achieving their desired end. The total responsibility for this should go to the vicious splittist policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities -- who used the lofty humanitarian issue for the realization of the political purpose of concocting the criminal two Koreas plot -- and to the South Korean Red Cross Society which followed this splittist policy.

Verbally, the U.S. imperialists welcomed the North-South Red Cross talks and the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement. In fact, however, they created all forms of obstacles for the Red Cross talks through the South Korean puppets, utilizing the dialogue for the realization of their two Koreas strategy.

While the humanitarian talks were in progress, the U.S. imperialists introduced a large amount of weapons of mass destruction to South Korea, repeatedly staged joint military exercises against the North with the puppet army and inspired the South Korean rulers to suppress and to murder youths, students, and patriots who were calling for democracy and reunification.

The South Korean Red Cross Society, which followed the splittist policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers, came to the site of the talk. However, it tried to drag out the talks without accepting any of our reasonable proposals or without putting forward any sound proposals. Later, by coming up with issues which were not included in the agreed upon agenda items, it tried not only to create artificial obstacles to the talks, but also to utilize the site of the talks as a site of anti-communist propaganda, attacking the other side.

This notwithstanding, now the South Korean Red Cross Society is trying to act as if it were sincere in the talks while shifting to the other side the responsibility for the rupture of the talks.

It is clear why they recently clamored about humanitarianism and the resumption of the Red Cross talks, while slandering the other. Embarrassed by the recent trend in which the number of overseas compatriots who visit the republic to meet their families and relatives thanks to our brotherly and humanitarian measure is increasing, the South Korean puppet clique is trying to use all possible maneuvers to hinder this. They have gone so far as to arrest, detain, put on trial and execute those overseas compatriots who visited their relatives in South Korea, charging them as spies. Thus, humanitarianism is being mercilessly trampled underfoot in South Korea. Nevertheless, the South Korean Red Cross Society, which is talking about humanitarianism, has completely turned away from this.

How, 40 years after the 15 August liberation and 30 years after the armistice, the South Korean Red Cross Society abruptly is talking about a campaign to find separated families in South Korea, slandering us.

What does such a two-pronged act really mean? This is a masquerade under the veil of humanitarianism behind which lurks a sinister political purpose. Recently, saying that the government has decided to actively support the on-going campaign to find separated families in South Korea, the puppet prime minister openly instructed the Ministry of Education and other concerned ministries to establish measures to utilize this campaign for anticommunist education. This vividly reveals the real purpose of their humanitarian masquerade.

Doesn't the South Korean Red Cross Society really know that it has been reduced to a political tool for the South Korean puppet clique, inspiring anticommunist confrontation?

We attach a greater importance to act and deed than to 1,000 words.

If the South Korean Red Cross Society is truly faithful to the humanitarian spirit and interested in alleviating the sufferings and misfortunes of the families living separated in the North and the South, it should apologize to the nation, admitting its crimes in having brought to a rupture the North-South Red Cross talks in the 1970's, and then make clear its stand toward the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of humanitarianism, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the human butcher.

It is totally because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their splitist policy that our people who lived in one land in peace and harmony are living separated in the North, the South, and overseas without knowing the fate of their relatives.

The U.S. imperialists are precisely the ringleaders who have split our nation and who have hindered our national reunification and the solution to the question of families and relatives separated in the North and the South.

Since the genocide in Kwangju and the usurpation of power under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has begged for the permanent occupation of U.S. forces and has pursued anticommunist confrontation and permanent division of the country. Thus, it is aggravating the sufferings and misfortunes of separated families. Instead of slandering us, the South Korean Red Cross Society should first of all address this patent inhumane reality developing in South Korea today.

We are willing to sit face to face with the South Korean Red Cross Society and negotiate at any time if it officially declares to the whole nation and to the world that it demands the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- both villains of humanitarianism.

If we sit at the same table with them, we will have a heart-to-heart discussion on the humanitarian issues needing urgent solution, including the questions of learning the fates of the families and relatives living separated in the North and the South and arranging for them to meet and to reunite.

Whether the matter of the families and relatives living separated in the North and the South is solved, and whether the North-South Red Cross talks are resumed depends entirely on whether the South Korean Red Cross Society takes a truly humanitarian stand or remains a political tool of the South Korean puppet clique.

We hope that the South Korean Red Cross Society will give a positive response to our sincere and just proposals.

The DPRK Red Cross Society will make efforts to solve the question of separated families and relatives living in the North, the South, and overseas and, thus, to put an end to the tragedy of national division.

[Signed] 24 July 1983, Pyongyang

#### VRPR DENOUNCES SOUTH'S APPEAL TO ICRC ON REUNIONS

SK230209 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] In letters to member nations of the International Red Cross, Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross asked them to provide cooperation on the issue of separated families in the North and the South. This is a crafty maneuver intended to conceal the Chon Tu-hwan ring's splittist nature and antipopular crimes by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

The issue of separated families was created due to the national division and the 25 June war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges should be made totally responsible for this issue.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging a campaign to find separated families while shifting the responsibility of the issue of separated families to the North. Thus, they are staging a vicious anticommunist campaign. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not trying to bring about the reunion of separated families, but to block the daily increasing anti-U.S. struggle for independence among our people, to divert their attention elsewhere, to smoothly carry out the 70th IPU general meeting in Seoul and, thus, to escape their international isolation.

In order to solve the issue of separated families in the North and South, such a dishonest political aim should not be pursued, the U.S. aggressors -- the ringleaders of the division of our nation -- should be driven out, and the country should be reunified.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce its heinous schemes to utilize the humanitarian issue of separated families for the dishonest purpose of concealing its true colors as a splittist and murderer.

#### IPU-MOTIVATED CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE SCORED

SK230446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 22 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July commentary: "Criminal Act Abusing International Conference"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, playing the game of conducting a civil defense exercise over all South Korea on 20 July, stirred up rackets by conducting drills on

biological-chemical warfare, for spotting and reporting by residents, and so forth. At the same time, the puppet Home Affairs Ministry announced that it will finish by October the drill on civil defense scheduled for the latter half of the year, and strengthen punishment against residents who fail to participate in it.

The puppet clique, with the Seoul IPU Congress ahead, is conducting such a game under the pretext of making preparations for any confusions. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is also to conduct a military operation from 25 to 30 July, including a civil defense drill, mobilizing the puppet army, police, and residents in all of South Cholla Province. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is using the IPU Congress for their traitorous act.

The racket this time is the criminal maneuver for accomplishing the war preparations under the pretext of preventing someone's provocation with the international conference approaching. Recently, the puppets have been introducing on a large scale, modern murder weapons and equipment, reinforcing the puppet armed forces on one hand, and, on the other hand, are ceaselessly conducting provocative war exercises planned as an attack against us, mobilizing the puppet army, the police, and even the civilian forces. They, against the so-called times of emergency, even established measures for putting in good order and complementing the mobilization posture of all South Korean personnel and material.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, by strengthening the drill on civil defense on the residents and driving them out together with the puppet army to military operations, is trying to further strengthen the war preparations. Also, the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique, with the IPU Congress ahead, by forming a terroristic atmosphere in South Korean society and by further binding the people under the military fascist rod, is making desperate efforts to check the rising anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle and to sustain their political stability. Trying intensively to conduct the exercises by moving up this year's civil defense drill to October, ahead of schedule, when the so-called international conference is to be held, itself attests to this.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's references to confusion and infiltration are meant to conceal such a criminal purpose. Babbling about the conference or what-have-you while continuing to form a warlike atmosphere in South Korea, itself, is ludicrous. The voices at home and abroad protesting and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist suppression rackets and war maneuvers are rising with each passing day. The maneuvers of the puppet clique, which is abusing international conference to maintain its political regime and accelerate war preparations, will meet with greater resistance at home and abroad.

#### VRPR NOTES WORLD 'DENUNCIATION' OF SEOUL IPU MEETING

SK221408 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk from the program "World Trends"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are perpetrating various intrigues and maneuvers to hold the 70th plenary meeting of the IPU in Seoul in October this year.

The IPU is one of the international organizations formed to pursue the strengthening of the ties of parliaments and congresses of various countries as its sacred objective in order to oppose wars by the imperialists and to safeguard global peace and security.

Ever since its formation nearly a century ago, it has been customary practice of the IPU, in order to realize its purpose, to select as a venue a place which does not inconvenience its member countries, based on their unanimous agreement. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists designated Seoul as the venue for the plenary meeting, ignoring the system of unanimous agreement by all member nations of the IPU. This is unprecedented in history of the IPU.

Therefore, figures from broad fields of world politics and journalism who love justice and peace are raising voices of denunciation against the U.S. imperialists' intrigues and maneuvers.

Sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to hold the 70th plenary meeting of the IPU in Seoul, general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Guy Sinon, exposed that such maneuvers are aimed at perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is isolated and rejected by international society, and by making two Koreas a fait accompli. He declared that he firmly believes the Seychelles Government will not send its delegates to the plenary meeting of the IPU to be held in Seoul.

(Alex Lahuma), a coordinator of the Asia-Africa-Latin America People's Unity Organization said: Even if the plenary meeting of the IPU is held in Seoul, we will by no means recognize this. I think in order for the IPU to fulfill its mission as a genuine international organization, it should handle more circumspectly the questions related to South Korea including the selection of the venue and operation of the forthcoming plenary meeting.

At a press interview, (Bois Boldo), Director of Information Department of the African National Congress of South Africa noted: The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to hold the plenary meeting of the IPU in South Korea, where there is neither freedom nor human rights, are a mockery and challenge against the world's progressive peoples. We will not allow the plenary meeting of the IPU to be held in Seoul. We do not recognize the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

(H.M.P. Moydin), the responsible editor of the Sri Lankan paper, (THE NATION), in his talk, exposed the U.S. imperialists' maneuver to hold the IPU Congress in Seoul as aimed at bailing the Chon Tu-hwan ring out of international isolation and at checking the anti-U.S. spirit for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, growing strong in South Korea, and noted that progressive countries of the world who oppose the U.S. imperialists and who view national independence and sovereignty as precious should not participate in the IPU Congress to be held in Seoul.

(R. Ibsen Gorelow), of the Portugal paper, DIARIO DE LISBOA, sternly condemning and denouncing the sly maneuver of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring in conducting the IPU Congress in Seoul, noted that, if the IPU Congress is held in Seoul, it cannot be a friendly, peaceful and democratic conference and cannot help but be a reactionary conference, and insisted that all countries of the world which express solidarity with the South and North Korean masses' righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula should not participate in the conference to be held in Seoul, which is under the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

(Adam Giles), chief editor, (NEW NATION), organ of the Guyanan People's Congress Party, saying his country's government already opposed the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuver to hold the IPU Congress in Seoul and protested it, noted that the Guyanan Government, which recognizes the DPRK as the sole and legitimate government of the masses of the Korean peninsula, will not send its delegation to the IPU Congress, and sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political intriguing maneuver.

(Mario Carte Nicolae), person in charge of general affairs, the Guatemalan Democratic Journalists' Association, noted that holding the IPU Congress in Seoul is entirely improper from either the viewpoint of international law or from the precedent of unanimous decision. He exposed South Korea as a U.S. imperialist colony, and the South Korean political regime as a colonial puppet regime lacking any sovereignty or real power, and noted that it is clear to everyone that we are not supposed to have an international gathering in such a place.

(Harare Muniki), representative of the Zimbabwe Republic Public Information Department, in his talk, referring to the grave nature of the situation in South Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's nuclear war maneuvers, noted that convening the IPU Congress in Seoul, where the very dark cloud of nuclear war prevails, is a criminal act going against the mission of the IPU, which espouses as its sacred aim world peace and security, and insisted that the world progressive countries who hold dear freedom, independence, and sovereignty should check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's intrigues and maneuvers to hold the IPU Congress in Seoul.

#### PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION WILL NOT GO TO JAPAN

SK221632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, issued a talk on July 22 declaring that our delegation will not be sent to the World Conference Against A-H Bombs opening in Japan.

Stating that the preparatory committee of the World Conference Against A-H Bombs sent an invitation to the Korean National Peace Committee, requesting it to dispatch a delegation, he said: The World Conference Against A-H Bombs will be attended by delegates of peace organisations of many countries of the world. But, according to a foreign press report, the Japanese authorities laid down an unreasonable condition to bar a delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee from attending the conference.

The Japanese foreign and justice ministers, touching upon the question of the entry of a delegation of our country into Japan on July 20, blabbed that it should submit a pledge not to conduct any political activity and it should be composed of non-political figures. This is, indeed, a foolish talk.

Now people of many countries of the world promote friendship, freely visiting each other, irrespective of the difference of state and social systems and the existence of state relations. Moreover, in case of an international conference, it is an international usage and elementary common knowledge that the state of the venue issues visas to its attendants without any string attached and even provide possible conveniences. But, only in Japan, styling herself a constitutional state, the shameful and outrageous act ignoring the elementary international usage is committed without hesitation.

The ridiculous utterances of the Japanese authorities are an intolerable insult to the sovereignty of an inviolable independent state and an open manifestation of the hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is also a shameful act that can be committed only by those going against the trend of the times in disregard of the desire of the world people.

The Korean National Peace Committee condemns the indiscreet utterances of the Japanese reactionaries attaching various political strings to our delegation's entry into Japan as a crude violation of international law and international usage and as a challenge to the world people who oppose nuclear war and desire peace.

It has already decided not to send its delegation to Japan. The Japanese authorities will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS KAESONG

SK240908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by A.S. Barkauskas, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, toured Kaesong on July 22. It saw the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line and inspected the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace. ~~The~~ Kaesong Municipal People's Committee hosted a reception for the delegation.

In his speech at the reception, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the committee, underlined the great successes made by the fraternal Soviet people in their efforts to successfully carry out the 11th Five-Year National Economic Plan under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. We wish the Soviet people greater success in their efforts to successfully fulfill this year's assignments under the national economic plan and defend world peace and security, he stressed.

Speaking next, N.N. Polozov, member of the delegation, said: The U.S. imperialists and the Seoul authorities are trying to keep Korea divided and increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to foil the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemings and denounce the projected Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance.

The chief obstacle to Korean reunification is the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea. The Soviet Union has always supported and will continue supporting the steps of the DPRK to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea, ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and create favorable conditions for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

We wish the fraternal Korean people new success in socialist construction and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis, without imperialist interference, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The delegation inspected Panmunjom and took a rest at Pakyon fall on July 23.

JILIN CPC DELEGATION VISITS N. HAMGYONG PROVINCE

SK250451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Qiang Xiaochu, member of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, arrived in Hoeryong on July 24 by train for a visit to North Hamgyong Province.

It was met at the railway station by Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial committee of the party; and Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and personages concerned.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK hosted a party for the delegation in the evening.

GOVERNMENT FETES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK220457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of July 21 in honor of the government friendship delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Lt. General Zh. Zhamyan, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Veterans Committee.

Speaking at the reception, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, said: Today the Mongolian party, government and people express firm support and solidarity for our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We express deep thanks to the Mongolian party, government and people for this.

The industrious Mongolian people laid the solid socialist material and technical foundations of the country under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by respected Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and achieved big successes in the struggle for the completion of socialist construction, she noted, and stressed. Our people heartily rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Mongolian people and sincerely wish them greater success in their endeavours for implementing the decisions of the 18th Congress of the MPRP.

Head of the delegation Zh. Zhamyan said in his speech: In the Korean war the fraternal Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were boasting of being the "strongest," though they just achieved the independence of the country and embarked upon the road of building a new society. The U.S. imperialists will surely be destroyed, he declared.

Noting that the fraternal Korean people, overcoming all the difficulties caused by the division of the country, have achieved great successes in socialist construction over the past 30 years under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has today markedly risen in the international arena.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

'CROSS CONTACT' WITH U.S., JAPAN TO BE DISCUSSED

SK250321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is sounding out the official stance of the U.S. Government concerning the so-called cross contact between South Korea and communist superpowers and between North Korea and Western countries including the United States and Japan.

Assertions for the need of cross contact were made recently at a seminar sponsored by the Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs, the U.S. State Department's think-tank, and a congressional hearing.

The subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives discussed the possibility of indirect trade between the U.S. and North Korea as a means of reducing tension on the Korean peninsula during the committee-held seminar on Soviet policy and prospects in Northeast Asia in July 21.

It was learned Monday that the Seoul government is expected to confer on these matters with Japan during the Korea-Japan foreign ministers meeting scheduled for late next month in Tokyo. In connection with the cross contact, the Seoul government will also try to clarify the official stance of both South Korea and the United States when South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his American counterpart George Shultz meet in Seoul in November during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Korea.

A diplomatic source said that Seoul's action in sounding out through diplomatic channels the official stand of the Reagan administration on cross contacts, indicates that consideration of the issue in the U.S. congressional hearing could be considered the prelude to making an official U.S. policy. Cross contact is widely recognized as the best possible way to solve the Korean question given the fact that cross recognition of South and North Korea by world superpowers is difficult to achieve in the prevailing current situation.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES N. KOREAN-JAPAN LIAISON

SK230217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to oppose the establishment of liaison missions of pro-north Korean Japanese lawmakers reportedly proposed to promote Japanese-North Korean trade and other moves "tantamount to Tokyo's recognition of Pyongyang," Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. The sources said such moves call for Japanese acceptance of resident North Korean journalists and the issuance of an entry visa by the Japanese Government to Hyon Chon-kuk, vice chairman of North Korea's External Cultural Affairs Committee and an influential figure in North Korean politics.

The Japanese Government has denied published reports that the establishment of trade missions and the exchange of journalists were discussed during the recent visit to North Korea of a pro-North Korean Japanese parliamentary delegation. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

The sources said, however, that the Seoul government would not oppose the renewal of a non-governmental fisheries agreement between Japan and North Korea because the accord has to do with the livelihood of a certain segment of Japanese fishermen. The agreement has been renewed twice since its signing in 1977.

In addition, the government will convey its opposition to the Japanese Government's controversial policy of fingerprinting foreign residents. A Korean resident in Japan was recently arrested by Japanese authorities for refusing to be fingerprinted and another Korean, a high school student in Osaka, had his reentry permit revoked for the same reason.

USSR IPU OFFICIAL DEPARTS SEOUL FOLLOWING VISIT

OW231243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul July 23 KYODO -- A Soviet senior official of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) left here for home Saturday after a week-long visit to prepare for the IPU general meeting scheduled for October in Seoul, a Korean source here said.

G. Khoblichenko (phonetic), assistant vice chief of the IPU Secretariat or the No. 3-ranking IPU official, met with Kwon Chung-tal, chairman of the South Korean preparatory Committee for hosting the IPU meeting, and other Korean parliament leaders, the source said. The Soviet official is not a Soviet parliament deputy, but observers here believe that his visit could lead to a Soviet delegation's participation in the meetings. South Korea has already sent official invitations to the IPU meeting to 98 countries, including communist nations.

ROK READYING APPEAL TO UN ON FAMILY REUNIONS

SK250849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is working on details of an appeal to be made to the United Nations for its on-going program of reuniting families dispersed during the 1950-53 Korean war at the world body's forth coming 1983 General Assembly, a government source said Monday. The source, however, added there is no change in South Korean policy not to submit the Korean question before the United Nations.

He explained the government hopes the measure will induce the U.N.'s positive support for the family-reunion program being undertaken for a humanitarian cause and ultimately to promote an environment conducive to the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

Noting that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok had sent a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations requesting U.N.'s support for the reunion program, he said the government plans to exert diplomatic efforts to develop conditions in the General Assembly which would prompt North Korea to respond to the South Korean proposals for the resumption of South-North Red Cross talks and for a meeting between responsible authorities of the two Koreas. However, he avoided revealing the details, saying that the measure is still being set up.

In the meantime, Minister Yi had written to presidents of international Red Cross societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross asking them to play a mediator's role for the resumption of an inter-Korean dialogue, including the reunion of separated families. In addition, the Foreign Ministry distributed video tapes of the Korea Broadcasting System's TV casts dubbed in foreign languages to its overseas missions.

It was learned that the government is considering raising the issue of separated families in the divided countries to the General Assembly of the Interparliamentary Union scheduled for Seoul in October.

HANGUK ILBO OPPOSES APPEASEMENT OF NORTH

SK250534 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Changes and Accommodation to Circumstances -- We Watch U.S. Congressional Debate on the Theory of Cross Contacts"]

[Text] Nothing is eternal and everything changes. Following such a pronouncement by Greek philosopher Heraclitus, Jaspers, a 20th century philosopher, reminds us of the fact that "situation" means a series of "events."

Change is inevitable as time passes and we humans must change accordingly in order to always accommodate ourselves to the constantly changing objective situation. Stubbornly established views and obstinate preconceptions are likely to botch up our efforts to wisely and actively accommodate ourselves to changing circumstances.

How, then, can we foresee change in the future? In scientifically forecasting the future -- not in a fortune-telling manner -- we fix our eyes upon the fact that the future is largely determined by various trends set in motion in the present. It means that we watch the directions trends are moving in and, on the basis of such trends, we foresee the future that is likely to develop. Accumulations of meaningful changes bring about sudden upheavals. The 1 March Movement was one such case and the 15 August national liberation, although we had expected it all along, came abruptly.

We believe that our country's unification will materialize suddenly at a time in the future when the conditions for unification are right.

We know that change cannot be avoided. Now, with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement approaching, we recall the changes brought about in the past 30 years and we note the contrast between the past and the present. Who could foresee the enmity-ridden dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union 30 years ago in the ruin of war? Who could predict the U.S.-Communist China rapprochement, the indescribable dwindling of the UN role in regard to the Korean question, Korea's brilliant modernization and the conspicuous growth in the Korean people's consciousness of independence?

The power structure on the Korean peninsula -- meaning "the confrontation between two tripartite relations existing on both sides of the line that divides our national territory" -- which had once been an object of wide attention in the period following the signing of the armistice agreement, has changed greatly.

Some U.S. specialists at a hearing conducted by the Asian-Pacific Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives held on 21 July, studying the signs of changes in the Soviet Union's and Communist China's policies toward South Korea, are reported to have hinted at the possibility of changes in U.S. policy toward North Korea. It is also reported that a similar view prevailed at a symposium on "Easing Tension on the Korean Peninsula," conducted on 13 July by the Research Center for Diplomatic Affairs, an institute attached to the U.S. State Department.

It is also reported that the specialists at those meetings unanimously shed light on the fact that the Soviets show apathy in their policy toward North Korea, the pragmatic trend shown by Communist China in its policy toward the Korean peninsula and other hints, including the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor Communist China want North Korea to attempt to reunify the country by force. These meetings also mentioned the signs of cautious moves toward exchanges between Seoul, Moscow, Beijing.

The United States appears to be saying that it can plan to contact North Korea and "cross trade" between the United States and North Korea as part of efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula even before the countries around the Korean peninsula recognize both North and South Korea.

It is undeniable that our country's policy toward the North has shown a softening and room for maneuvering, which is entirely different from that of the period following the signing of the armistice agreement. Diplomatic observers in Seoul say that South Korea has no objection to policies aimed at easing tension on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, they point out some difficulties ahead in this direction. They note that the relations between the United States and North Korea already outdistance those existing between South Korea and Communist China and that Japan has attempted to establish equidistant diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea. Given such a situation, the move to expand such attempts further will, diplomatic observers fear, eventually hurt the balance of power in this region and make North-South dialogue even more difficult.

At this juncture, we observe that there are a few facts that have never changed in regard to the situation on the Korean peninsula despite the delicate changes brought about in the objective situation. We need to pay attention to the fact that Kim Chong-il's inheriting the personality cult of North Korea's Kim Il-song runs counter to efforts on the part of forces around the Korean peninsula to preserve peace and that it maintains bellicose lines. Such lines by North Korea, when we imagine the period that will follow Kim Il-song's death, will be likely to accommodate some changes only in the third generation, not in the period that will immediately follow. When we reflect upon the experiences the world has undergone since World War II, policies taken to appease bellicose groups or de facto encouragement to such groups cannot be hailed as wise decisions.

We earnestly hope that the Korean peninsula will be regarded as an exemplary area for the preservation of peace instead of being termed one of the world's active volcanoes. Also, public support for a policy of reciprocity and an open-door policy has been clearly expressed. For this reason, we express our stand in opposition to the easy-going policy aimed at appeasing the present North Korean system and we support the need for balanced cross contacts.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS TWO DEPUTY MINISTERS

BK221510 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The State Council has appointed Dr Maung Di, assemblyman from Pazundaung, Rangoon Division, and Col Khin Maung Win, assemblyman from Dala, Rangoon Division, as deputy ministers, it was announced in Notification No 84/83 today.

CABINET APPOINTS THREE DEPUTY MINISTERS

BK221515 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers today announced the appointment of U Hla Shwe, deputy minister of education, as deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dr Maung Di, assemblyman from Pazundaung, Rangoon Division, as deputy minister of education; and Col Khin Maung Win, assemblyman from Dala, Rangoon Division, as deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries.

NEW HOME MINISTER, LIVESTOCK MINISTER APPOINTED

BK221508 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] In accordance with Article 19 of the Law of the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed Maj Gen Min Gaung, a member of the Council of Ministers, as minister of home and religious affairs and U Sein Tun, a member of the Council of Ministers, as minister of livestock breeding and fisheries, it was announced today in the Notification No 8/83.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK221514 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The first extraordinary session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was held at 1000 this morning in the central conference hall in the Presidential Compound on Ahlone Road in Rangoon. The first extraordinary session of the Third People's Assembly was attended by 456 assemblymen led by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu. U Aung Thein, assemblyman from Pasawng, Kayah State, officiated as presiding chairman and U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the Office of the People's Assembly, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The presiding chairman first declared the session valid and opened since it was attended by 456 out of 465 members, constituting 98.06 percent of the quorum. After the presiding chairman got the approval of the People's Assembly for the agenda of the first extraordinary session of the Third People's Assembly, U Chin Sein, assemblyman from Nyaung-U I, Mandalay Division, and U Law Hsu Lin, assemblyman from Pangwai, Shan State were sworn in before the presiding chairman as new members of the assembly.

State Council Secretary U Aye Ko then submitted the report of the State Council. The presiding chairman then asked the People's Assembly to endorse the dismissal of U Bo Ni as minister of home and religious affairs by the State Council. The matter was endorsed by the assembly. Daw Nang Yung, assemblyman from Kutkai I, Shan State, then submitted the motion to condole the death of U Ohn Tin, assemblyman from Pangwai, Shan State and U Thein Tun, assemblyman from Nyaung-U I, Mandalay Division. The motion was seconded by Assemblyman U Ko Gyi of Kyaukpadaung, Mandalay Division. The presiding chairman then announced the People's Assembly's condolences.

The presiding chairman then announced the matter submitted by the State Council on 10 vacancies in the People's Assembly, 1 vacancy in the State Council, 2 vacancies in the Council of Ministers, 1 vacancy in the Council of People's Justices, 1 vacancy in the Council of People's Attorneys, 1 vacancy in the State Defense and Security Affairs Committee and 3 vacancies in the People's Assembly Affairs Committees. The matter was then put into record by the People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly next voted to elect a member to a vacant seat in the State Council in accordance with the Article 64-B of the State Constitution. Lt Gen Tun Yi, assemblyman from Kyauktaga, Pegu Division, was elected as a member of the State Council. After the assemblymen cast the votes, the presiding chairman announced that the People's Assembly had elected U Sein Tun, assemblyman from Labutta, Irrawaddy Division, and Maj Gen Min Guang, assemblyman from Patheingyi, Mandalay Division, had been elected as members of the Council of Ministers.

Next, the assemblymen cast their votes to elect U Tin Ohn, assemblyman from South Okkalapa, Rangoon Division, as a member of the Council of People's Justices. The assemblymen then proceeded to elect U Hla Tint, assemblyman from Paungde II, Pegu Division, as a member of the Council of People's Attorneys. Next the assemblymen cast their votes and elected U Saw Ne Way Htoo, assemblyman from Thandaung II, Karen State; U Sai Maing, assemblyman from Keng Tung II, Shan State; Dr Tun Thin, assemblyman from Amarapura II, Mandalay Division, as members of the People's Assembly Affairs Committees.

The results of the elections were announced by the presiding chairman. In accordance with the agenda, elected members of the State Council and central organs of state took the seats reserved for them. The meeting was recessed after the presiding chairman announced that the report of the State Council had been put into record with the assembly's approval.

In the afternoon session, the presiding chairman announced that State Council Member Lt Gen Tun Yi had been nominated by the State Council as a member of the State Defense and Security Affairs Committee and that the People's Assembly had approved his nomination. The presiding chairman then announced the State Council's report on assignment of duties by the Council of Ministers to two ministers elected by the People's Assembly.

The presiding chairman then announced that the report had been put into record after the assembly had approved it. Next, the presiding chairman presented the matter on assignment of duties to members of People's Assembly affairs committees by the State Council. The matter was put into record after it was approved by the assembly.

The session concluded successfully at 1300 after the resolutions of the first extraordinary session of the Third People's Assembly were signed by the presiding chairman.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE PRAISED

BK241006 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Our Unswerving Position" -- date not given]

[Text] The conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers, which just concluded on 20 July, took place at a time when the revolution of the three countries was in a position of offensive in all fields. It clearly showed the signal significance of the bonds of solidarity among the three countries in facing and frustrating all the sabotage and aggressive attempts of our enemies. This success was summed up by the summit conference of the party and state leaders held in Vientiane on 23 February and was recognized by all observers of good judgment. In particular, the rapid growth of the Kampuchean revolution has completely bankrupted all the dreams of overcoming the Kampuchean revolution through the use of arms. Moreover, the resounding defeat of the Democratic Kampuchean company of hangmen has caused great fear and serious division among them to the point that capricious Prince Sihanouk himself had to admit that it was not possible to prevail over the PRK.

In addition, the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines and Thailand and the visit of Rafiuddin Ahmad, special envoy of the UN secretary general, and Bill Hayden, Australian foreign minister, to Hanoi opened the possibility of mutual understanding and rapprochement between the groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries toward a sincere dialogue to turn Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, cooperation, freedom, and neutrality. This possibility created a situation that Indonesian parliament member (Sithaida) believed capable of preventing China's direct interference in the settlement of the Kampuchean question, as he clearly understood that China has been using the Kampuchean question as a foothold to strengthen its hegemony and domination in Southeast Asia. The Indonesian newspaper SINAR HARAPAN recently also remarked that only China would benefit from the ASEAN countries' hostility toward Vietnam.

In an atmosphere which favors dialogue and consultation to start normal relations among the countries in Southeast Asia, the conference of the three countries' foreign ministers energetically denounced and condemned the Beijing ruling circles' stubbornness in fanning the flames of dissension in Southeast Asia. They have turned a blind eye and deaf ear to the past two partial withdrawals of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and have deliberately ignored the statement on annual Vietnamese troop withdrawals made by the governments of the two countries during the Vientiane summit conference and the conditions which may lead to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea -- namely, the cessation of the Chinese threat on the Vietnamese and Lao borders and an end to assistance to the Khmer and Lao reactionaries who are taking refuge on Thai territory. The conference called on the Chinese authorities to take immediate measures to reduce tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to start consultations, between the two countries at any level or place as a basis of the resumption of talks based on the proposals advanced by each side.

This clearly reflects the evident goodwill of the three countries to restore the time-honored traditional friendship with the Chinese people that they have always highly valued. It is most fitting that the conference expressed its regret at the indifference displayed by the group of ASEAN countries regarding the many constructive proposals and initiatives of the group of Indochinese countries which favor consultation between the two sides.

In fact, the unreasonable demands of the 16th ASEAN foreign ministers conference show their obduracy in that they closed their ears and eyes to the past two partial withdrawals of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and tried to obstruct all dialogues between the two groups of countries, an act which is beneficial to no one else but the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists.

In particular, international public opinion has highly appreciated the patience of the PRK which has not capitalized on its legitimate right to representation -- which may obstruct the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries -- thus showing its irrefutable goodwill to contribute to strengthening regional peace and cooperation.

On the standpoint that the ASEAN countries had accepted the resolution of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi dealing with the situation in Southeast Asia, the foreign ministers conference of the three countries proposed that this resolution be used as the basis for dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. This is a position which really conforms with international norms and practices regarding relations between states since the New Delhi resolution was unanimously accepted by both sides in contrast with the erroneous resolution of the United Nations and the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea which completely trampled underfoot all the ethics of mankind when they recognized the gang of butchers -- whose hands are stained with the blood of the people and who are a thousand times more cruel and merciless than the Nazis -- as the representatives of the Kampuchean people -- their victims -- when in fact these butchers have only a small enclave of Thai territory. This was gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs without the slightest knowledge of the realities in this country.

The proposal that dialogue be started without preconditions between the two groups of countries and the acceptance of all formulas for the composition of dialogue participants and for the agenda of the dialogue so that consultation can be made in a constructive manner showed a definite, honest, and truly progressive position in contrast with the ambiguous and questionable diplomacy and position of the group of ASEAN countries.

The conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, this time again, reaffirmed Kampuchea's unwavering position to establish good-neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. This position has been steadfastly adhered to since the founding of the PRK. In particular, it was officially advocated at the second conference of the three countries' foreign ministers conference in Vientiane through our four-point proposal, including those to maintain, on an equal footing, security in the border zones, to refrain from using border areas as a springboard for encroachments upon each other's sovereignty, and to settle the refugee question, the question of aid to Kampuchea, and all direct or indirect problems between Kampuchea and Thailand. In brief, all possible solutions have been correctly advanced by the group of Indochinese countries in addition to their specific, clear, and unequivocal deeds.

This is a quest for solutions, prompted not by the weakness of the three countries' revolution, but by the position of sincerity and the desire to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, and to appropriately contribute to the common cause of peace for mankind.

All attempts to undermine the revolution of the three countries in general and the advance of the PRK in particular are only empty dreams. Whoever entertains such intentions will meet with shameful failure.

The group of ASEAN countries must be realistic and have a sense of responsibility as the statement of the three countries' foreign ministers conference clearly noted: The fate of peace is in the hands of the governments of the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries which are the major representatives of the two groups of nations in the region. For this reason, the conference energetically appeals to all ASEAN countries to join with the Indochinese countries and to spare no effort in reducing tension between the two groups of countries and thus advancing toward bilateral or multilateral negotiations aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and settling, one after another, all differences between the two groups of countries in the common interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

BORDER TREATY SIGNED WITH SRV LAUDED

BK221326 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 22 Jul 83

["Border of Peace and Friendship" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK) -- A profoundly significant event took place in Phnom Penh on Wednesday when the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed a treaty on settlement of border problems and an agreement on border status.

These documents, like the agreement on limitation of historical waters concluded in Ho Chi Minh City on July 7, 1982, are in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation reached between the PRK and the SRV in February 1979.

This was a new step taken by the governments and peoples of both countries to solve, once for all, border problems left by history, and which feudalism, colonialism and imperialism have often made use of to create differences and conflicts between many countries in the world.

The conclusion of the border treaty and border status agreement was proof enough of the fact that only genuine patriotism closely combined with proletarian socialist internationalism can do away with such touchy problems engendered by colonialism and imperialism.

It was also a victory for the special friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam over chauvinistic prejudices spread by expansionism, imperialism and other reactionary forces.

The two documents leave no doubt about the sincere intention of the PRK and the SRV to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They contrast the present to the bloody past when the clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, prompted by their own brand of chauvinism and ultranationalism and acting at the beck and call of their expansionist masters in Beijing, flew in the face of all international practices by making aggressive attack on Vietnam.

The Kampuchean people warmly hail the correct, consistent stand of the people and Government of Vietnam to always strictly respect the territorial integrity of Kampuchea. So it is hoped that progressive public in the world will welcome this historic event which, clearly, will be inducive to detente in this region and the world at large.

But it is certain that the enemies of Indochina -- Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces -- will not find it palatable. The reason is that these two documents have exploded all their lies and their allegations about Vietnam's moving marker posts to its own advantage and sending its citizens en masse to Kampuchea to "impose demographic changes" here.

The Kampuchean people are determined to closely cooperate with the fraternal people of Vietnam to thwart the enemy in his divisive schemes against them.

The Kampuchean and the Vietnamese people, led by their parties, will strive untiringly to make their common border one of lasting peace, friendship and fraternity, knowing that this will help strengthen the strategic alliance of all the three peoples of Indochina and defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VONADK SAYS LARGE-SCALE PURGE UNDER WAY IN SRV

BK230340 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] According to recent reports from Vietnam, the Le Duan clique has been purging all levels of its cadres in various provinces. Many commune and district officials have been arrested, put in prison, and executed because they were accused of carrying out activities in an attempt to topple the fascist dictatorship of the Le Duan clique and its accomplices. The reports said insecurity and confusion within the Le Duan regime are spreading everywhere in Vietnam.

CGDK SPOKESMAN REJECTS BORDER AGREEMENTS WITH SRV

BK250104 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK on 23 July "rejecting the so-called treaty on the border demarcation and the agreement on border regulations between Vietnam and Kampuchea created by the Hanoi authorities"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi authorities created their so-called treaty on the border demarcation and the agreement on border regulations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK is authorized to issue the following statement:

1. This is a new trick of the Hanoi authorities to legitimize their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, and to dupe the world that the regime which they installed in Phnom Penh is an independent and sovereign state. In fact, the world clearly realizes that the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to invade and occupy Kampuchea with the goal of swallowing Kampuchea territory and including it in Vietnam, and to exterminate the Kampuchean race by every means.

The world clearly understands that in the framework of the policy to swallow the Kampuchean territory, the Hanoi authorities have sent nearly 1 million Vietnamese civilians to permanently settle in Kampuchea. This policy has been carried out by robbing the lands, ricefields, farm lands, villages of the Kampuchean people, and by savagely and barbarously massacring innocent Kampuchean people.

2. Through this so-called treaty or agreement the Hanoi authorities are attempting to successively take over and legitimize their occupation of Kampuchean territory, islands, and territorial waters as they used to do in the past.

For these reasons, the CGDK categorically rejects this treaty and agreement, as well as all treaties and agreements which have been and will be created by the Hanoi authorities with the regime installed by them in Phnom Penh. The CGDK declares null and void these treaties and agreements. Concurrently, the CGDK also declares null and void all treaties and agreements, which have been and will be adopted by the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh with all countries and organizations.

[Signed] The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK Democratic Kampuchea, 23 July 1983

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES 'VIETNAMIZATION POLICY'

BK240920 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Why Do the Vietnamese Reject Charges of Sending Their Civilians To Rob and Swallow Kampuchean Territory?"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent hundreds of thousands, or even millions of their civilians to rob and swallow Kampuchean territory. They did so because they are defeated and at an impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. They are deadlocked militarily and politically. They realize clearly that they cannot swallow Kampuchea by military means or use demagogic to dupe the Kampuchean people.

This is the implementation of a Vietnamization policy to make the Kampuchean people a minority in a determined period of time. It is the Vietnamese attempt to swallow completely the Kampuchean territory and erase the Kampuchean race from the world map. The world has followed with much concern the Vietnamization of Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese succeed in this attempt, the Kampuchean race will vanish, furthermore, after swallowing Kampuchea, the Vietnamese will create a big Vietnam. The Vietnamese expansionists will be stronger. They will advance southward to reign over all of Southeast Asia. The recent 16th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok expressed serious concern about the Vietnamization policy implemented by the Vietnamese authorities by sending hundreds of thousands, or even millions of their civilians to rob and swallow Kampuchean territory.

On 25 June, Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, warned in a press conference that the Vietnamese do not only militarily occupy Kampuchea, but they are also implementing their Vietnamization policy. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila indicated that the Hanoi authorities sent thousands upon thousands of their civilians to settle in the eastern region of Kampuchea, the areas along the Mekong River and around the Tonle Sap. In 1982, the Vietnamese authorities sent more than 150,000 of their civilians to settle in Kampuchea, thereby increasing the number of Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea.

Other peace- and justice-loving countries, as well as public opinion in the region and the world, are paying more attention to and denouncing the criminal Vietnamization policy of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea. After being denounced by world opinion for their crimes of expansion and extermination of the Kampuchean race, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy were angry and rejected the charge of Vietnamization. They argued that they did not send their civilians to rob and swallow Kampuchean territory. They rejected the figures on Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea as being too high and so on.

When they staged their play of the so-called conference of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors rejected the charge of Vietnamization. On the other hand, they insulted others with an attempt to hide their crimes in Kampuchea. Although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors make every effort to argue on this issue, they cannot hide their crimes or dupe the Kampuchean people who have been directly victimized by the Vietnamization policy. Hundreds of thousands, or even millions of Vietnamese robbed our people of their ricefields, farm lands, villages, houses, rice, paddy, oxen, buffalo, and agricultural tools. Vietnamese civilians also cooperate with their troops of aggression to massacre the Kampuchean people every passing day.

According to the official figure of the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh, there are 500,000 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. In fact, however, there are twice this number. According to reports from all localities in the country, at present there are nearly 1 million Vietnamese dwellers in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities are continuing to transport hundreds, or even thousands of Vietnamese families to settle all over the country every passing day. These Vietnamese civilians were organized as armed groups with the following tasks:

1. To rob and swallow Kampuchean territory.
2. To help the more than 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers and over 50,000 agents of the Vietnamese state power to continue their aggression against the occupation of Kampuchea.
3. To massacre and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race by cooperating with Vietnamese troops and agents. Vietnamese civilians directly arrest and kill Kampuchean people. They force the Kampuchean people to leave their houses, villages, ricefields, and farmlands to stay in jungles, mountainous areas and isolated regions. These Kampuchean do not have shelter and food. Many of them have died because of lack of food or diseases.
4. To force Kampuchean girls and women to have children with them to Vietnamize these children.

In accordance with this policy, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are attempting to eliminate the Kampuchean race in the determined period of time to fulfill their criminal ambition to swallow Kampuchea, create their big Vietnam, and reign all over Southeast Asia. But history has shown that warmongers and expansionists who want to reign over everybody never escape final defeat.

VONADK REPORTS REVOLT IN SRV'S PLEIKU PROVINCE

BK230400 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Following the repression, arrest, and barbarous torture of the Vietnamese ethnic minorities in the central highlands of Vietnam, by the Le Duan clique in an attempt to eliminate the people's resistance movement in that area, the people's anger began to grow more and more.

According to reports, at the end of June over 300 people in Pleiku Province revolted and took rice from a warehouse to feed themselves. The reports stressed that Vietnamese people everywhere are presently revolting and opposing the Le Duan clique more vigorously.

VONADK NOTES SRV CAMPAIGN AGAINST BLACK MARKET

BK210728 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Recently the CPV issued a circular ordering all levels of cadres to strictly adhere to discipline, in particular the one relating to bribes and smuggling, plundering, and appropriating state property. Various observers have noted that the Hanoi leaders often moan about corruption, which is rife in the Vietnamese party and state. They have often quoted Nguyen Co Thach, who tried to make excuses for himself and his colleagues that corruption exists only in the middle and low levels of cadres, while those at the higher level prefer to be poor, to the extent that their costumes worn during receptions for guests are borrowed from others. However, those who know the Vietnamese well say that it is these big shots that are most corrupt. They say that it is the wives and mistresses of these top brass that have the right to go to markets and stores for foreigners and buy up the goods for their accomplices to sell on the black markets at excessive prices -- 10 to 20 times the original prices -- and distribute the benefits secretly among themselves on the backs of the Vietnamese people.

PASASON ARTICLE HAILS INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK230700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Jul 83

[22 July PASASON article: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam"]

[Text] The seventh conference of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK, which opened in the capital of Phnom Penh on 19 July, ended with a glorious success the next day. The conference was held in an atmosphere of a favorable tendency toward the strengthening of mutual understanding, reducing tension, consolidating peace, and guaranteeing security in Southeast Asia in accordance with the reasonable proposals and initiatives put forward by the three Indochinese countries.

During the 2 days of meetings, in addition to reviewing the three Indochinese peoples' struggle over the last 6 months, the conference assessed the decision of the PRK and the SRV on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea and the two partial withdrawals in 1982 and 1983 as testifying to the growth and strength of the PRK and the consistent policy of Vietnam to respect the independence and right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. This shows the good faith of the three Indochinese countries not only in words, but also in deeds. The correct stand and acts of goodwill of the three Indochinese countries have been wholeheartedly hailed by a broad sector of the world's public. The Chinese power holders, the U.S. imperialists and some reactionaries in the ASEAN countries are the only ones opposing this trend so as to maintain tension in Southeast Asia and poison the international political atmosphere, thus harming international peace and security.

At the same time, the conference categorically rejected the great-nation chauvinistic stance of the Chinese leaders as manifested in their five-point proposal on the Kampuchean question and publicized on 1 March 1983. The conference condemned the Chinese demand that Vietnam withdraw its volunteer troops from Kampuchea while China continues to assume the right to freely take political, economic, and military actions against the independence and security of the three Indochinese countries. At present, these Chinese acts constitute the fundamental cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia. The PRK and SRV have carried out the annual withdrawals of the Vietnamese army volunteers and have explicitly declared that all Vietnamese army volunteers would be withdrawn after China has ended its threat. World public opinion also demands that China end all its threats to make possible the withdrawal of all Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea.

In the past as well as at present the three Indochinese countries have made constant efforts to restore friendship and neighborly relations with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. They believe these relations greatly contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference also took note of the opinion of the various ASEAN countries which wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries without any preconditions in order to resolve the existing disagreements between the two groups of countries. However, while the Indochinese countries have put forward several constructive proposals and initiatives to promote dialogue between the two sides, it is regrettable that the ASEAN countries have rejected them all. The most recent example was that the ASEAN countries did not respond to the peace initiatives and acts of goodwill on the part of the Indochinese countries, particularly to the annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have made new absurd demands, particularly that Vietnam pull back its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for a meeting and dialogue. It is evident that by this act, under pressure from the Chinese power holders and the U.S. imperialists, the ASEAN countries have caused all roads leading to dialogue to meet a dead-end.

The conference categorically rejected the calumnious allegations of China, the United States and some reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries that Vietnam has sent Vietnamese nationals into Kampuchea with the aim of altering the demographic composition there. These allegations were made in the face of the truth of the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. This is a ridiculous propaganda ploy aimed at covering their failure in accusing Vietnam of committing aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.

Experience of the past 40 years, particularly the last 4 years, proves that all hopes to weaken and divide the Indochinese peoples and all efforts to stain the honor and prestige of these countries are doomed to a lamentable failure.

Regarding the effort to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, the three Indochinese countries have noted with satisfaction that the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia -- ASEAN and Indochina -- both inside and outside the Nonaligned Movement have accepted the resolutions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference relating to the situation in Southeast Asia. Hence, the three Indochinese countries propose to take the resolutions of the summit conference as a basis for dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries are prepared to take the ASEAN proposal on a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality as a basis for discussion between them and ASEAN in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

However, the three Indochinese countries reiterated their resolute rejection of the various resolutions of the United Nations and the so-called UN International Conference on Kampuchea because these resolutions, which have been condemned by progressive opinion throughout the world, continue to legitimize the Pol Pot clique and are designed to reimpose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea, which is now in the full process of rebirth.

Moreover, the conference examined the state of security along the Kampuchean-Thai border and reiterated its view that all proposals aimed at eliminating tension at the border must be based on the principle of guaranteed equal security for both sides. The conference expressed full support for the various constructive proposals advanced on this question by the PRK in the communique of the extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam issued on 12 April 1983 and declared its readiness to study Thailand's proposal concerning the situation and security along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The LPDR and the SRV fully support the PRK's view that the Kampuchean Red Cross and that of Thailand should together, or through a third party, study each side's proposals concerning the humanitarian aspect of the Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchean-Thai border on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and security. Recently, the Thai authorities again tried to make use of the problem of the Kampuchean refugees for their own benefit while undermining the sovereignty of the PRK and aggravating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Lao people fully support the contents and spirit of the communique of the seventh conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam and wholeheartedly hail the glorious success of this conference. The fruits of the conference once again affirm the unwavering stand of the three Indochinese countries. The fraternal peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have done, are doing, and will do their best to develop and strengthen the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation among the three countries and unite and closely cooperate with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for the cause of national construction and defense, thus contributing to the cause of peace, friendship, and international cooperation in this region and the rest of the world.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT ISSUED

BK220236 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Jul 83

[15 July statement of LPRP Central Committee, SPC and Council of Ministers in support of joint communique of summit conference of Warsaw Pact countries held in Moscow on 28 June]

[Text] The member countries of the Warsaw Treaty held a summit conference in Moscow on 28 June 1983 to exchange views on the tense situation in the world and to work out appropriate measures to effectively guarantee peace and detente throughout the world.

In the face of the growth and development of the three revolutionary currents and forces for peace, the U.S. imperialists and other militarist forces have stubbornly engaged in the arms race and carried out campaigns against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and interfered in and threatened the independence and security of nations, thus creating explosive crises and tensions in various regions of the world. Especially the Reagan administration has compelled its NATO allies to carry out a plan to deploy their new medium-range missiles in Europe, thus stalemating the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, with the aim of gaining military superiority over the USSR and tipping the balance of forces in this part of the world in favor of the United States and its allies. The danger of this maneuver may lead to a nuclear war which will eventually wipe out mankind from this planet. Therefore, it is of the utmost urgency that the struggle to halt such a danger is carried out so as to avoid the nuclear war from happening in Europe and other parts of the world. That is why the peace movements have grown in strength in all parts of the world, including the United States.

The struggle movement in defense of world peace, composed of millions of people of all nationalities, is unitedly fighting against the danger of a nuclear war, earnestly calling for the limitation and reduction of armaments and strongly opposing the installation of medium-range U.S. missiles in the West European NATO member countries. The force guaranteeing this peace movement is the USSR and socialism.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its good intentions through its principled peace policy. It has maintained high vigilance against the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and their colleagues, aimed at tipping the balance of forces in the world. The Soviet Union has advanced many significant peace initiatives aiming at reducing tension and preventing nuclear conflict and at solving international enmity by means of peaceful negotiations and mutual peaceful coexistence. The good intentions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been explicitly spelled out in the program of action contained in the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983. The communique of the summit conference of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on 28 June 1983 has once again reaffirmed the consistent and resolute stand and high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries toward peace and the common interests of mankind.

These statements respond to the strong aspirations and vital interests of mankind. They have become a strong encouragement to the struggling movements of people throughout the world for peace, life and against the nuclear war of the imperialists. That is why they have been extensively and vigorously supported by the world people.

The Lao people, who have gained numerous experiences from the wars of aggression waged by the imperialists and are currently faced with the sabotage schemes and interference of the enemies -- particularly the collusion between the Beijing reactionary clique and the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- are fully aware of the evils of war and strongly aspire to peace.

We have always cooperated with all friendly nations throughout the world in carrying out the protracted struggle for peace and Southeast Asia and the world. The LPRP, the LPDR Government and the Lao people hail and completely support the various just proposals contained in the communique of the summit conference of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, aimed at halting the arms race and reducing armaments, particularly nuclear weapons. First of all, the plan to install medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe must be abandoned, and the numbers of medium-range missiles of the two sides must be reduced to parity. We are absolutely convinced that the progressive nations and mankind are strong enough to halt the danger of nuclear war.

Implementing the foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, and further strengthening the close solidarity with the Indochinese friends -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the peace and revolutionary forces in the world, the Lao people are resolved to fight against all warmongering schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thereby contributing to the maintenance of peace in the world.

Vientiane, 15 July 1983

FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH SRV CELEBRATED

Construction Front Message

BK201447 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL) To commemorate the sixth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao Front for National Construction on July 17, sent a message of greetings to the Vietnam Fatherland Front underlining the need to further development of the traditional Laos-Vietnam ties.

The fruitful implementation of this friendship and cooperation treaty based on the spirit of mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty, and the sharing of common ideology and objective, has actively contributed to the strengthening of the long-existing combative solidarity between Laos and Vietnam, the message notes.

A large scope of mutual cooperation between Laos and Vietnam renders the common irreducible power in the defence of national independence and freedom and in the struggle against dark schemes of Beijing hegemonists-expansionists and imperialists, waged by peoples of the two countries, highly hailed the message.

"The recent summit of the three Indochinese countries has additionally manifested that the invincible strength of special combative solidarity shared by the three Indochinese peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is being continually improved, from which victories in the national construction tasks in our respective country can be guaranteed and peace and security in this region and the world can be safeguarded," highlighted the message.

Sali Vongkhamsao Attends Ceremony

BK240721 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL) -- A film projection was organised here on July 18 to mark the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty.

Present at the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsoa, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry and president of the Laos-Vietnam Committee for the Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and the leaders of the party, government, People's Supreme Assembly and various organisations. The Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Xuan, was also on hand.

#### Maisouk Saisompheng Statement

BK201351 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Statement by Maisouk Saisompheng, LPRP Central Committee member, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and chairman of Laos-Vietnam Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, given to national radio correspondent -- date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, I would like to talk about the fruits of the implementation of the treaty which marks a new step in the development of the special bilateral relations.

Developing the tradition of militant solidarity in the struggle for national liberation against the imperialist aggressors, and implementing the spirit of the treaty, our two countries have continued to strengthen the special militant solidarity and all-round assistance and cooperation during the past 6 years, thus winning great successes. Based on our unified line of revolutionary strategy and policy, our two parties and governments have strengthened our close political and diplomatic cooperation. Together with the PRK, we have advanced many initiatives to contribute to peace and stability in the region and have continuously educated and trained the people in each country to be aware of the new, genuine, and dangerous enemy: the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

We have assisted each other in strengthening the capability to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country and to smash all dark designs of the Chinese expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to destroy our revolutionary cause and swallow up our two countries. In the economic and cultural spheres, even though they have experienced many difficulties caused by the war and [word indistinct] the modern multifaceted war of destruction launched by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, during the past 6 years the Vietnamese party, state, and people, in a spirit of solidarity and love and of sharing even a single grain of rice or a single vegetable leaf, have tirelessly assisted Laos.

On the average, they have granted millions of dong in aid to Laos each year, half of which is gratuitous and the other half of which is in the form of long term, interest-free loans.

Vietnam has helped train thousands of cadres of various branches, or half of all the cadres being trained regularly, and has sent more than 100 experts to help Laos. These experts are, together with Lao cadres and people, surmounting all difficulties in building and drafting more than 100 agricultural, industrial, irrigation, communications, geological, public health, and educational projects. Construction of many Vietnamese-assisted enterprises has been completed, such as the Laos-Vietnam friendship machinery factory, the Vientiane brick and tile factory, the [word indistinct] airfield in the Plain of Jars, various municipal construction projects in Sam Neua and Viengsai Districts, Houa Phan Province, and in Khoua District, Phong Saly Province, the Dong Hen gypsum mine, the forestry settlement in Phin District, Savannakhet Province, many irrigation projects, public health centers in Ngoi District, [words indistinct] warehouses, various provincial offices, the oil pipeline system and oil depots.

Vietnamese cadres and state employees have assisted Laos in repairing over 900 km of roads, built and expanded Routes 6, 7 and (?17), which are 300 km long. They have helped transport hundreds of thousands of tons of transit goods.

Particularly, Vietnam has authorized Laos to utilize Da Nang port for exporting and importing goods. Many other projects will be completed in 1983. Vietnam has also assisted Laos in its first 5-year plan, such as in building sugar factories, farm tool factories, small irrigation projects, cement and (?limestone) factories, several km of routes 6, 7, and 8, and some big and small hospitals and schools.

Cultural, information, press, radio, and television relations and cooperation have vigorously developed. The exchange of goods between the two countries has been expanded with each passing day. Parallel with the relations between the two parties, states, ministries, and branches of work at the central level, many forms of effective cooperation and mutual assistance between sister provinces and capitals have emerged. It can be said that each victory won by the Lao people cannot be separated from the cooperation and sincere internationalist assistance of fraternal Vietnam.

At present, the treaty on border demarcation between the two countries has been basically fulfilled; that is, demarcation markers have been placed along a 2,000-km-long border, thereby creating a basis for turning the Laos-Vietnam border into one of permanent friendship, contributing to strengthening friendly bilateral relations and special solidarity and setting a glorious example for resolving border problems between two countries so that they can gradually attain independence and sovereignty [as heard].

The success of the implementation of the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation over the past 6 years has created favorable conditions for each country in further developing its capabilities and superior position, thus positively contributing to the cause of defending and building socialism in each country, to strengthening the overall might of the three Indochinese countries, and to the cause of peace, stability, unity, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

All this is a success of the spirit of Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea special solidarity and of the spirit of solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese peoples and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This success testifies to the truth that the special relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea constitute an objective rule and an important factor guaranteeing the success of the revolution in each country. To strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is one of the urgent essential requirements for the cause of defending and building our three countries.

Regarding the development of cooperation and mutual assistance among the three nations, the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries was held in the capital of Vientiane in February 1983. This is an important political event in the relations between our three fraternal countries. The conference reviewed the special militant relations during the past 50 years or more and adopted various principles and directions aimed at strengthening the alliance of militant solidarity, special friendship relations and all-round cooperation among the three countries in the new period.

In compliance with the declaration of the historic conference, the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation committees of the three countries held their first conference in the capital of Phnom Penh in (?July) 1983, aimed at turning into practice the strengthening of the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance in building socialism and safeguarding the gains of the revolution scored by each country.

We are convinced that complying with the spirit of this conference, the cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries as well as among the three Indochinese countries will be daily consolidated and developed continuously in width and depth, thus responding to the requirements of the revolutionary cause and the improvement of the people's living conditions in each country.

Under the beacon of the resolutions of the third LPRP congress [words indistinct] Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, the Lao people promise to do their best, together with the Vietnamese people, to promote and develop their various achievements recorded in the past year, implement the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, persistently strengthen the alliance of militant solidarity, special relations, and all-round cooperation between the two countries, utilize each country's total potential in the building of socialism, firmly safeguard peace, and smash all dark designs of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage the cause of national construction in each of our countries.

Par liel with our immediate bilateral political and diplomatic cooperation, our two countries are making joint efforts to speed up and rapidly fulfill various projects signed by the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres, and further promote the effectiveness of the completed projects that are serving the cause of economic and cultural development in each country.

We are still required to step up the cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries and continue to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries and continue to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to facilitate socialist construction in each country, thereby positively contributing to the cause of peace and stability in the region.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and people. I wish the Vietnamese people greater successes in the cause of building and defending the country. May the special solidairty, great friendship relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea be daily consolidated and developed! Thank you.

#### SRV CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

Received By Maisouk Saisompheng

BK191351 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 19, (OANA-KPL) -- The Vietnamese visiting delegation of the Construction Ministry, led by its Deputy Minister Nguyen Vinh, on July 18, called on Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry of the Lao PDR. In the course of the warm and cordial meeting, Lao minister warmly hailed the visit of the Vietnamese delegation. The discussion was also centered on the various construction projects within the framework of the cooperation between the Lao Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry and the Vietnamese Ministry of Construction.

Memorandum on Gypsum Mine Signed

BK231208 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] A memorandum on work cooperation was signed in Vientiane on the evening of 22 July between the delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry and the delegation of the SRV Construction Ministry on the construction and exploitation of the gypsum mine at Khok Hin Keo in Donghen District of Savannakhet Province.

Signing the memorandum on the Lao side was Nousai Sitthisai, deputy minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry; and on the Vietnamese side was Nguyen Vinh, deputy minister of construction. Present at the signing ceremony were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Lao-Vietnamese commission for economic, cultural, scientific, and technical co-operation; Dam Xuan Dung, economic counselor to the SRV Embassy in Laos; and a number of high-ranking cadres from both sides.

The memorandum clearly stated that the two sides have reached unanimity on all issues concerned, such as the handing over of the gypsum mine to the Lao side, the requirements for workers, technicians, and experts who will be sent here by Vietnam, a joint venture in gypsum mining in which the two sides have set up a technical team to study the project, and the expansion and development of future production.

Earlier, on 21 July, the delegations of the Lao and SRV Ministries of Construction also signed minutes of the meeting in Vientiane on the inspection of the progress on the construction of a limestone grinding factory for cement production at Thong Pong in Vientiane municipality with financial assistance from the SRV Government. The construction of this project has been successfully underway and is expected to be completed by 1984. The signing of the minutes took place in the presence of Brig Gen Khemphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction, and high-ranking cadres concerned from both sides.

Sigining the minutes were Sengkham Phinit, Lao deputy minister of construction, and Nguyen Vinh, SRV deputy minister of construction.

#### SRV FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 JULY

BK201443 Vientiane, KPL in English 0915 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance led by Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC and minister of finance, arrived here on July 19, for an official visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Finance.

The Vietnamese delegation, on this occasion, will exchange views with their Lao counterparts on the cooperation between the two ministries on the implementation of the bilateral agreement in this field signed in 1979. The two sides will also map out plan to strengthen the cooperation between the two ministries.

The Vietnamese financial delegation was welcomed at the airport by Gnao Phonvantha, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of finance, and other high ranking officials of the said ministry.

Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Laos, was also on hand.

#### Meets With Nouhak Phoumsavan

BK220559 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from the SRV Finance Ministry delegation led by Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV finance minister, at the government guesthouse on the afternoon of 20 July.

Gnao Phonvantha, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and finance minister, accompanied the delegation to pay the courtesy call on the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the SRV Embassy in Laos, also accompanied the delegation.

During the courtesy call, Nouhak Phoumsavan hailed the efficient cooperation and mutual assistance between the Lao and Vietnamese finance ministries, thereby contributing to the consolidation and development of friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two ministries in particular, and between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam in general so that they are even now being increasingly strengthened and bearing more fruits. Nouhak Phoumsavan noted: The SRV Finance Ministry has consistently rendered cooperation and assistance to its Lao counterpart in all fields during the current period of national defense, national construction and socialist transformation.

#### **Holds Talks**

**BK220552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Jul 83**

[Text] The delegation of the LPDR Finance Ministry headed by Gnao Phonvantha, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, and the delegation of the SRV Finance Ministry headed by Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, held talks in Vientiane on the morning of 20 July. During the talks, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, consulted and exchanged views and experiences with each other, and reviewed achievements in the implementation of the agreement signed in 1979. The two sides also studied and exchanged plans to further develop and bring about more effective cooperation between the finance ministries of the two countries in 1983 and 1984.

#### **SOVIET COOPERATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT**

**BK240710 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 19 Jul 83**

[Text] Vientiane, July 19 (KPL) -- Yevgeniy Osadchuk, vice-chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, and his delegation, on July 18, left here after concluding a 1-week visit to the Lao PDR.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Khamphet Phengmouang, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, Vladimir Sobchenko, the Soviet ambassador to Laos, along with other high ranking officials.

#### **BRIEFS**

**SRV EDUCATION DELEGATION** -- Vientiane, July 18 (KPL) -- Bountiam Phitsamai, acting-minister of education, on July 16, received here Tran Thinh Hien, head of the Organizational Department of Ministry of Education of Vietnam. B. Phitsamai, on the occasion, expressed his wish that the special relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries' ministries be continually enhanced. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 18 Jul 83 BK]

**DELEGATION TO USSR** -- The delegation of the National Social Welfare and War Veteran Committee, led by Boun-gnang Sakounsovuk, vice chairman of the committee, left Vientiane for Moscow on the afternoon of 20 July for a friendship visit to the USSR. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Jul 83 BK]

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ASEAN, INDOCHINA DIALOGUE

BK231343 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Chet Sutcharitkun, in his capacity as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, yesterday held a press conference at the Information Department's Press Center, during which he answered newsmen's questions about the proposal put forward by Vietnam at the Indochinese countries' conference in Phnom Penh for a meeting between ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries. The spokesman says:

[Begin recording] The proposal for a meeting between ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries is not a new one. This has been repeated by Vietnam all the time. As for ASEAN's stand, we consider that the Kampuchean problem is not a problem between Indochina and ASEAN. This is not a problem at the regional level, but a problem which involves superpowers, and thus an international problem. ASEAN has therefore proposed for an international conference. This is mentioned in the ASEAN declaration. In that declaration, the ASEAN countries and other countries attending the conference presented a proposal which will effectively solve the Kampuchean problem taking into consideration the security interest of Vietnam itself. In simple words, the Kampuchean problem is not a dispute between ASEAN and Indochina. I would like to stress this point. Yet, ASEAN countries have suffered from the effects of Vietnam's military aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. ASEAN therefore wants to see a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

On the second point, about the status of Heng Samrin, you must first understand that Heng Samrin is a puppet installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh. I have already said that I never respond or react to Heng Samrin's words because I do not want to have dialogue with or talk to parrots. That is what I have been saying. Heng Samrin does not represent the Kampuchean people. Heng Samrin is but the puppet installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh. The ASEAN countries therefore have never recognized and have never had any contact with Heng Samrin. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry's spokesman also clarified the Thai foreign minister's proposal for Vietnam to pull out its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The proposal was termed by the three Indochinese countries as unacceptable. The spokesman says:

[Begin recording] I would like to explain, as Foreign Minister Sitthi has said several times concerning his proposal for the 30-km troop pullout by Vietnam, that a reason for it is because Vietnam kept constantly repeating about its unilateral partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam repeated a dozen times about its unilateral partial troop withdrawal in 1982 and again in 1983. This is the first reason. The second reason, since Vietnam kept repeating about the unilateral troop withdrawal, the Thai foreign minister therefore put forward the proposal that Vietnam withdraw its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border if Vietnam wants to show its sincerity and its seriousness in achieving a political solution for the problem. This would be a confidence building measure, that is, to achieve mutual trust between the two sides. Vietnam can also, in that manner, have a chance to prove its sincerity and to prove that its repeated statement on troop withdrawal is not a propaganda, but something which really took place. It therefore rests with Vietnam how it will respond to the Thai foreign minister's proposal. [end recording]

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON ASEAN, U.S. MILITARY SUPPORT

BK250840 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Statement by Maj Gen Samphao Sikhacha, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office of Thailand, on military support from other ASEAN countries -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] Our country is not facing a threat which comes by land. If anything happens to us, the other ASEAN members will also be affected. The other ASEAN members like Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia are aware of such a danger. They have been prepared to give us support, particularly weapons, in time of war or when the situation warrants. However, we have enough soldiers. With a population of nearly 50 million, we have enough men to defend our country. We also produce our own weapons, but if we run short of weapons our neighbors should let us borrow.

We must admit that our national defense budget is limited. We cannot afford keeping a large arms stockpile. With support from our friends like the United States, we will be all right. The United States is aware that if anything happens to Thailand such as a change of government due to external aggression, the U.S. interest in this region will send weapons to Thailand in case of emergency, and the latter will pay money later. This is better than buying weapons for our military stockpile. We do not have to spend our money if we have no need to use the weapons. For example, the United States sent us weapons when the fighting at Phnum Praeh and Phnum Chat escalated so that we could be prepared to defend our country, but we have to pay for those weapons too.

MILITARY EXERCISES WITH U.S., AUSTRALIA VIEWED

BK241206 Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 22 Jul 83 pp 21-23

[Article: "Operation King Cobra"]

[Excerpts] On 9 July a unit of 150 Thai soldiers from the Rifle Company, 9th Infantry Regiment, at Kanchanaburi Camp, returned from a month-long training exercise codenamed "King Cobra" in Australia. The joint training exercise was held under the supervision of the commander of Australia's 6th Infantry Battalion, Lt Col (Landford).

The Thai unit was under the command of Col Mongkhon Amphonphisit, commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment. It was accompanied by four Army observers: Col Prathin Phromsombun, Col Phisit Ditsayabut, Lt Col Prasoet Phanprakop, and Lt Col Soem Phunhiran; and a liaison officer, Maj Nikon Ham-amphai, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's aide de camp.

According to the Army explanation, such a joint training exercise is carried out under the policy of the various treaties that world powers have made with their allies in ASEAN and is aimed at promoting security in the region from Soviet expansion into Indochina. It is also held in response to the Australian Army's invitation extended to the armies of various countries for joint training under the policy of military cooperation.

Yet, it cannot be forgotten that the United States still has a strong intention to see its influence expanded in the region. Although it has denied such a plan, saying that it just wanted to assist the countries in this region to strengthen themselves through armaments, U.S. assistance will benefit the United States economically since the countries receiving help from the United States must purchase weapons from that country.

An observer of international politics noted to SIAM MAI that the United States has shifted to a new policy regarding its role in the region. It is impossible for the United States to bring in troops and set up military bases as in the past. It has learned a bitter lesson from the war in Vietnam, which caused its enormous losses. From now on, U.S. assistance will be in the form of weapons and material. The United States will never lose that way and will even be able to sell its weapons. As for the status of a world power, the United States can strengthen it through the use of others, as Australia is doing.

"It is clear in the ANZUS treaty that Australia and New Zealand signed with the United States that Australia must assist the United States in maintaining its role as a world power. Both Australia and New Zealand must try to eliminate and prevent Soviet efforts to expand its influence in Indochina from its beachhead in Vietnam. It is their duty," the source said.

Not only the Army, but the Thai Navy and Air Force also received cooperation and assistance from those world powers. We cite as examples of this the joint training exercises already held, or scheduled to be held, such as the "Cobra Gold 83" joint exercise between the Thai Navy and Air Force and the U.S. 7th Fleet, which will be held in Songkhla Province 2-27 July, and the joint Thai-U.S. logistics training exercise held discreetly last month. They all prove that there is an effort, among the world powers and regional countries, to strengthen their relations and cooperation to prepare for and cope with the threat from Soviet expansion, particularly in Thailand because it is the frontline state exposed to such a threat. They also indicate a new trend in the armed forces to revive relations with the world powers following a period of suspension.

This view is strengthened by the tour to ASEAN countries last month by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon who also attended the inauguration of the new chief of the U.S. Pacific Force, Adm William Crowe, in Hawaii in early July where he also met with the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen Vessey.

Concerning the joint training program, General Saiyut once stated during an interview that, in the future, the plan might be expanded to include several countries so that all of them can cooperate immediately if there is a war. A network for coordination will be laid down for each individual country.

More significant is his proposal to set up a joint arms depot. This is the result of his tour of ASEAN countries where he found out from discussions with Asian leaders that they have a similar problem: They lack the funds to purchase weapons for self-defense. Under the plan, member countries will make contributions to purchase weapons for a reserve depot and will be entitled to use those weapons if they are threatened by war. The site of the depot will be in the United States.

It is noteworthy that the precarious situation in the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, made it easy for the powers to establish influence in the area, especially through military cooperation.

An observer noted that it is true that both the joint training exercise and the joint arms depot plan will serve to strengthen the military efficiency of the ASEAN countries. Yet, it means that those countries must accept that the world powers will have control of their policies, thus turning them into dependent states of the powers.

Has it ever happened that the United States expected nothing in return for its assistance? The Philippines is a good example. In exchange for U.S. assistance for the development of its armed forces and security system, the Philippines has to allow the United States to set up three military bases in the country.

"Those bases are vital for the protection of economic interests of the United States, in other words, its oil supply line and the trade route with Japan," the same source said.

The United States has long been trying to restore its influence in this region. Its financial support or joint training for the military as well as visits by high-level U.S. military officers are all aimed at that purpose.

What is most noteworthy at this time is the forthcoming visit to Thailand and the Philippines by the U.S. President late this year. According to the original plan, the U.S. leader had planned to visit only three countries: Japan, South Korea and Indonesia. His inclusion of Thailand on the itinerary clearly indicates that Thailand now has a significant strategic role which a power like the United States can no longer overlook.

#### U.S. GIVEN 1 MONTH TO RESETTLE BOAT REFUGEES

BK250300 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The United States will have to resettle 262 Vietnamese refugees rescued last Wednesday by its Navy ship in the Gulf of Thailand within one month, Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

He said the one-month period for resettlement was in line with an agreement between various countries with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) concerning the refugee issue.

The US guided missile cruiser "Sterett" picked up the refugees from two small boats while it was heading towards the beach resort of Pattaya. It is one of the 26 Thai and U.S. ships taking part in a joint exercise in the Gulf of Thailand this month.

The refugees said one of their boats left Ho Chi Minh City 10 days ago with 173 passengers and was floating for four days with a broken engine and cracks in its hull before the "Sterett" rescued them. They were sent to Panat Nikom refugee camp in the seaboard province of Chonburi to await their resettlement.

Squadron Leader Prasong said [that the] U.S. [was] writing a promise to resettle the 262 Vietnamese refugees in the U.S. before they (the refugees) were taken to Panat Nikom refugee camps. "We will strictly follow the rule which imposes that refugees rescued by a ship of a foreign country will have to be resettled in that respective country," he said.

The NSC secretary general said Aug 23 -- exactly one month after the Vietnamese refugees were rescued -- was the deadline for them to leave Thailand.

#### 'OBSERVER' PREVIEWS REAGAN VISIT TO S.E. ASIA

BK230213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 83 p 4

[By "An Observer"]

[Text] It is now public knowledge that the President of the United States will make a trip to East and Southeast Asia in November. Among the countries he visits will be three ASEAN countries: Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

It was not known that Thailand and the Philippines were originally on the agenda when the decision was taken by President Reagan to come to the Asia and Pacific region. At the post ministerial conference last month, there was not even a hint from Secretary of State George Shultz.

However, after the bilateral meeting between the two sides, Shultz reportedly cabled to Washington his recommendation to include Thailand in the president's tour. Indeed, credit must be given to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for his efforts to persuade Mr Shultz to appreciate the wisdom of a U.S. president's presence in Bangkok.

At the same time, it must also be recognised that a U.S. President would not just visit any country because his secretary of state urges him to, or because it is a friendly place. The President has been here before while he was governor of California. For him to come back it seems that there is an extraordinary circumstance. Thailand must mean something to him personally or, more likely, to the government and country which he represents.

It has been indeed a long time -- 14 years -- since an American president traveled to this country and this region. And since the debacle in Indochina in 1975, it has been common knowledge that American leaders eschewed the region. This has not been without good reason. The "Vietnam syndrome" may have died away, but the scars are there.

The last eight years have seen Southeast Asia transforming itself into the playground of the Soviet Union, China and other lesser powers. They have brought with them both cold and hot wars, as can be witnessed in the violent struggle in Indochina.

While it is not the United States which is to blame, its presence could have had the beneficial effect of restraining if not averting the current turmoil. That is why the majority of the countries in this region have long pressed for a more active role by the United States. They want, in short, the United States to do more than to "follow the ASEAN lead."

They realize that no other country in the world has the means and the capacity to influence the course of history in the direction which would be favourable to the cause of peace and stability in this region.

Thailand has always been the staunchest ally of the United States in this region and in the world. The relationship is by far one of the most productive, although it has not been without some friction from time to time. But that is normal, of course, it can happen even among the best of friends.

I would like to think that that period is now behind us. As friends they can always make up, and this is precisely what they have done, especially during the Reagan administration.

The fact that President Reagan has chosen to visit Thailand, which is a frontline state, will certainly produce far-reaching implications beyond this region. And it might well convey an important message: The United States is now taking Thailand seriously.

The Reagan administration has since its inception been adopting a favourable attitude toward us, more so than any other in the recent past, as can be seen in the increase each year in the amount of assistance given to the country.

President Reagan deserves our admiration for the courage and the courtesy which he has displayed to us.

Talk is going around the town that the trip has been arranged in such a way as to produce a positive electoral effect back home. There may be some truth in this; but let us not forget that Mr Reagan is the only president since Mr Nixon who has not been afraid to say that Vietnam was for a "noble cause."

A trip to this part of the world, when bitter memories still persist, could damage him politically, Southeast Asia could indeed be more likely a liability than an asset for him, come November next year. So Thailand would do well not to take the United States for granted. We should be clear in our minds that the era of "we shall pay any price and bear any burden to ensure the success and survival of liberty" is long a thing of the past. There is no doubt that the President of the United States will listen to what we have to say with a sympathetic ear. We should be able to achieve maximum results if we present ourselves as part of the solutions and not as part of the problems, whatever and wherever they are.

SITTHI MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S PAHR IN COPENHAGEN

BK230221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 83 p 18

[Text] Thailand and Austria have agreed that the Kampuchean problem could be settled only when Vietnam saw the wisdom of being less intransigent and more open-minded. The agreement was reached at a 90-minute meeting in Copenhagen between Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and Dr Willibald Pahr, former Austrian foreign minister and incumbent president of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Dr Pahr flew to Copenhagen from Austria for the meeting with ACM Sitthi, who arrived there on Sunday with his wife Khunying Thida at the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. ACM Sitthi and Mr Pahr exchanged views on the latest situation regarding the Kampuchean problem, and agreed on the need to remain firm on the principle governing a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict -- with a readiness to negotiate in bringing about that settlement. ACM Sitthi and his Danish host, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen held their informal exchange of views Sunday night. In London on Thursday, ACM Sitthi met British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe for discussions centered on Kampuchea.

SITTHI REJECTS DIALOGUE OFFER AS 'NOTHING NEW'

BK250156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday dismissed Hanoi's proposal for a so-called "five plus two" dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina as "nothing new."

He said the proposed dialogue would not in any way resolve the Kampuchean problem. ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi, who returned yesterday from visits to Belgium, Denmark and Britain, reiterated that only if Hanoi came up with "something new" would ASEAN be willing to sit down and talk. "We may send Mokhtar (Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja) to Hanoi," he said. However, he pointed out that Vietnam had so far not changed its inflexible position on Kampuchea and had not responded to his call for a 30-kilometre pullback of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for his visit to Hanoi. The "five plus two" proposal, which calls for a dialogue between the five ASEAN countries on one side and Vietnam and Laos on the other, was initiated about two years ago, he said. It, however, re-emerged during talks between Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, at the non-aligned conference in New Delhi last February. ACM Sitthi maintained that the Kampuchean problem was not essentially between Vietnam and China as Hanoi insists, but involved the Soviet Union and the international community.

He also dismissed as untrue a report in the July 21 edition of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW that China was not happy about his troop withdrawal initiative and the "five plus two" proposal. "I am the minister. How can he (the writer) know better than me?" he asked. Discussing his visits to Denmark, Belgium and Britain, ACM Sitthi said the three countries had pledged to support the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

SRV ENVOY MEETS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES TIES

BK230136 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam over the conflict in Kampuchea is only temporary and their relations will progress when the situation improves, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co said yesterday.

He was also quoted in a government press release as saying that if the Kampuchean conflict remained unresolved, it would have negative repercussions on all peoples in the region. Co reportedly made the statement during his meeting with President of Parliament Charubut Ruangsawan at Parliament yesterday. The Vietnamese also said that Hanoi "is determined to bring relations between the two countries back to normal."

Co yesterday also paid a visit to Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, during which he was quoted as saying Hanoi considers Thailand to be a close neighbour. Phichai told the Vietnamese envoy that Thailand and ASEAN are determined to solve the Kampuchean problem within the framework of the United States resolutions, so that there will be peace in the region.

The deputy premier also expressed appreciation for Hanoi's release of two Thai trawlers with 13 crewmen on July 10. The release of the crewmen was a result of private talks between Phichai and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his visit here in June. Phichai expressed hope that Vietnam will free the remaining Thai fisherman still in its custody.

Meanwhile, an official of the Fishing Marketing Organization in Samut Sakhon said yesterday that the fishing trawlers and Thai fishermen released by Hanoi were expected to arrive in the fishing town tonight. He said there were eight trawlers but one of them capsized in a storm.

SRV, LAOS SET UP TASK FORCE FOR INFILTRATION

BK240115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Vietnam with Laotian cooperation has set up a task force near Vientiane to organise infiltration and subversion of Thailand in the "national salvation" style of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, according to Thai intelligence sources.

Hanoi has been supplying equipment, including radio communications and trucks, to the task force headquarters, about four kilometres outside of Vientiane.

A 10-member committee operates from the base over an estimated 100 members of the fractured Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] and others who have chosen to remain in Laos, after a number of those who fled to the jungles after the October 6, 1976 military takeover surrendered on the proclamation of amnesty.

Intelligence sources said that certain communities of the Vietnamese refugees, who fled to Thailand following the French defeat of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, are being used to support infiltration and subversion efforts.

The sources said that the Vietnamese project in Laos is the second attempt of its kind by Hanoi. According to the sources, the first time was from 1976 to 1977 when Hanoi offered to supply three regiments to the CPT to help "liberate" the northeast. The forces were supposed to be "volunteers" sent to aid the indigenous insurgents.

The situation in Thailand at that time was very critical, with students and other youths going into the jungles to join the Communists. Several went to Laos and were formed into a group to act as the Thai nucleus for the Vietnamese armed force to make the proposed incursion across the Mekong River.

Those Vietnamese refugees, who settled in provinces bordering Laos and were kept under firm control by Hanoi-directed cadres, were supposed to have been used in the north-east operation.

In 1978, the Laotian Government ordered Chinese working on highways and other projects and all pro-Chinese Thai Communists out of Laos. This left about 100 Thai Communists, including one leader known to Thai officials as Wichai Sewamat.

The sources said that the invasion of Kampuchea on December 25, 1978, was also along similar lines -- Hanoi's actions were for the "salvation" of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese captured Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979, and installed the Heng Samrin regime which, on the following February 18, signed an agreement with Hanoi to bring in Vietnamese forces. Among the designations given the new party of Thai communists is the name "National Salvation Movement Party" -- almost the same wording for the Kampuchean group headed by Heng Samrin, who became Hanoi's puppet in Phnom Penh. The CPT's pro-Beijing Politburo, however, turned down the offer.

The Thai Government's declaration of amnesty has also drawn many Thais out of the jungles and from Laos, thus robbing the Vietnamese of the essential Thai core for the "salvation movement." Intelligence sources described the offer to the CPT as the precursor to the Vietnamese pattern of organising and using a local communist organisation sympathetic to itself as a "front" for turning unstable domestic conditions to their advantage for the purpose of seizing control from within the target country.

#### VIETNAMESE RELEASE EIGHT FISHING TRAWLERS

BK230130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Samut Sakhon -- Vietnam has released eight Thai fishing trawlers and 13 fishermen who are expected to arrive at Samut Sakhon Port late this evening, police reported yesterday.

However, police said one vessel sank an hour after the release at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, when a convoy of eight trawlers, some with unusable engines and under tow, confronted a heavy storm in the Gulf of Thailand. There was only one crewman on the stricken vessel and he was quickly rescued by his companions, police added.

Pol Lt-Col Chong-rak Siyaphai, chief of the marine police in Muang District here, said police patrol boats will be sent out to escort the fishermen to the coast.

He added that news of the release was relayed to him yesterday by a radio officer of the Samut Sakhon fishing marketing organisation who received the report from a vessel named "Chanphen Mahachai 16" which was sailing in the gulf at the time. It was still unknown when the released 13 fishermen were arrested and detained by the Vietnamese authorities.

#### USSR ENVOY MEETS WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

BK240747 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT Thai 23 Jul 83

[Text] Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai at Government House yesterday morning. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador handed to the deputy prime minister the message from Andropov to the Thai prime minister in reply to the Thai prime minister's message greeting Andropov on his appointment as president of that country.

Talking about agricultural problems now facing the Soviet Union, the Soviet ambassador said that certain areas of the Soviet Union are uncultivable, thus creating a heavy burden for the central town to send food to feed the whole area's population. He said he was impressed with Thailand's fertility, which enabled it to grow many kinds of crops all year round. The ambassador noted that the communication routes by train and sea between Thailand and the Soviet Union take only 15 days. Therefore, it is possible to develop further the transportation of goods between the two countries. The ambassador also informed the Thai deputy prime minister of his country's disarmament policy, which is aimed at reducing world tension.

The deputy prime minister, on behalf of the prime minister, expressed thanks for Andropov's message and agreed with the Soviet ambassador's view on the development of goods transportation between the two countries. He welcomed the Soviet Union's aspiration for disarmament by saying that Thailand agreed with the Soviet Union on this issue and wished this good intention success.

#### ITALY TO GIVE HUMANITARIAN AID TO KPNLF

BK230156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Italian Government will soon hand over 29 tons of humanitarian aid material to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the Italian Embassy said yesterday.

The embassy said the aid, valued at about five million baht, would be handed over to the KPNLF in a ceremony at Ban Sa-ngae refugee center.

It said the decision to donate the aid followed a visit by KPNLF leader Son Sann to Rome in December last year during which he held talks with the Italian foreign minister, Dr Emilio Colombo.

#### HOUSE SPEAKER VIEWS PROPOSED TRIPS TO ASEAN NATIONS

BK230350 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Uthai Phimchaichon, speaker of the House of Representatives, told newsmen this afternoon after meeting with the SRV ambassador to Thailand that the SRV ambassador had informed him about the Vietnamese Government's plan to withdraw Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to relieve tension there. He quoted the Vietnamese envoy as saying that the problems in Asia must be resolved by the countries in this region.

Uthai said he was pleased to learn of the move taken by Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the House Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs, to resolve the problem between Thailand and Vietnam. In the first stage, Uthai said, the committee will visit the ASEAN countries. However, the scheme is now being considered by the House of Representatives because it must be approved by the House if the committee members are not going to pay for the trip themselves.

Meanwhile, Phaithun Khruakaeo na Lamphun, secretary of the committee, said that the committee will have to see the attitude of the United Nations before visiting Vietnam in order to prevent criticism that the committee is interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs. However, the committee will first visit the other ASEAN countries. Phaithun disclosed that the committee will visit the LPDR from 1 to 5 August during which the Lao prime minister is expected not to be too busy. The visit to the LPDR will be sponsored by the committee chairman. Phaithun said that the committee members will visit Laos as ordinary Thai citizens, not members of the House of Representatives, without any invitation from the LPDR Government. This is to prevent Laos from using the visit for political propaganda.

HANOI ENUMERATES PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW221157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Over the past days, the Chinese authorities have sent their soldiers to continue their armed provocations and intrusions, causing casualties and damages to the people in the northern border areas of Vietnam.

In Hoang Lien Son, on 1, 7, 12, and 16 July, Chinese soldiers fired their rifles from the other side of the border into the Pha Long, eastern Muong Khuong, and Lao Cai areas. At the same time, they intruded into these areas, laid mines, fired their guns, and burned houses, killing or wounding six civilians.

In Ha Tuyen, on 3, 6, and 13 July, Chinese soldiers fired their 12.7-mm machineguns and mortars into the Dong Van and Vi Xuyen areas, destroying a number of houses. On 2, 9, and 15 July, several groups of Chinese soldiers intruded into the Nghia Thuan, Hoang Xu Phi, and Meo Vac areas, cut telephone lines, and carried out propaganda to incite the people.

In Cao Bang, on 2, 4, and 13 July, dozens of Chinese soldiers intruded into the Thi Hoa, Quang Hoa, Trung Khanh, and Tra Linh areas, firing at our cooperative members who were working in the fields, killing or wounding a number of them.

In Quang Ninh, on 2, 5, and 15 July, Chinese soldiers intruded into the Hoanh Mo area to furtively chop trees for wood.

Hundreds of Chinese armed ships and boats intruded into the Mong Cai area, threatening the normal life of our people there.

Upholding vigilance, our armed forces and people in the aforementioned regions have in good time punished the Chinese soldiers for their new crimes.

NHAN DAN BLAMES PRC FOR BORDER TENSION

OW240841 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- The paper NHAN DAN today exposes the deceitful manoeuvres and the "juggle of numbers" of the Beijing authorities aimed at reversing the truth about the cause of the present tension in the Sino-Vietnam relations, especially of the tense situation at the common border of the two countries.

The paper quotes a Chinese official as declaring in Beijing on 18, July 1983 as reporting that after fourteen exchanges of prisoners-of-war China had released 1,716 Vietnamese while Vietnam had released only more than 300 Chinese. He explained that this was because Vietnam had frequently sent its men for spying activities on Chinese land. "What is the truth?" the paper asks.

It is public knowledge that on 17 February 1979 China sent 600,000 troops to invade six northern provinces of Vietnam. The Chinese aggressors captured and took to China more than (?two) thousand Vietnamese, including aged people, women and children to pump for information, persuaded them to work for China and used a number of them as agents. China has even planted spies among the Vietnamese it returned to Vietnam.

The paper goes on: "Following the failure of their aggressive war, the reactionaries in Beijing have not given up their scheme to invade and annex Vietnam.

They continued to send spies, commandoes, and (?ferret) agents to Vietnam to gather intelligence, carry out acts of sabotage and psychological warfare and build bases and even "armed forces" to be used as an "internal force" in combination with an eventual second large-scale aggression. As a result, since 1980, in ten exchanges of captured men between Vietnam and China, every time China received more of their men than Vietnam did of its men. Following is a breakdown: Vietnam has returned to China 157 men and received only 88. Take the two exchanges in 1983 as instances. In the first exchange which took place on 19 February Vietnam returned to China 35 men and received 15 from China. In the second exchange which took place on July 18, Vietnam returned to China 13 men and received ten from China. Thus, so far this year Vietnam has returned to China 23 men more than it received from the latter.

It can be said that all persons returned to Vietnam by China are inhabitants of the northern border areas of Vietnam kidnapped by the Chinese aggressors or intruders while they were working on Vietnamese territory. They were taken to China, indoctrinated, forced to supply information or bought off for the purpose of serving as spies for China. The paper cites the case of a Vietnamese named Chu Minh whom China kidnapped and took to China and turned into a spy. Chu Minh confessed: "My name is Chu Minh, living at Number 92 Hoa Binh Street, Loc Binh Township, Lang Son. I was caught by Chinese soldiers on October 17, 1981 while I was on Vietnamese territory. Once in China the Chinese police forced me to sign a declaration admitting to having 'intruded into China.' Then the Chinese police sent me to an espionage course and twice made me serve as a guide for three Chinese scouts in their intrusion into Vietnam to reconnoitre about the defense disposition of Vietnam while in China, the Chinese police also arranged for me to visit some places where Vietnamese were trained in intelligence work.

Before returning me to Vietnam they sent me to the Ning Ming police centre for some time of rest. The Chinese police told me that back in Vietnam I ought to lie low for a period, seek a job and pretend to be "very active in denouncing China." I was given the task of gathering information about the operations of the main force units of the Vietnamese army, and of the Vietnamese police at the Loc Binh border line. In addition, the Chinese police instructed me to try to persuade some people to leave and serve as spies for China. After fulfilling my mission I would have to secretly cross the border and report on the situation to the Chinese authorities."

NHAN DAN goes on: "As for the Chinese whom Vietnam has returned to China, who are they? In general, they are spies or commandoes sent by the Chinese intelligence and police services to Vietnam to conduct espionage and sabotage activities. All those whom Vietnam has returned to China had confessed to having illegally entered Vietnamese territory, disguised even as fishermen, with orders to gather intelligence and carry out sabotage."

NHAN DAN concludes: "All that is enough to expose the wicked nature and perfidious manoeuvres of the Beijing reactionaries which consist in intensifying the acts of sabotage, and espionage in preparation for an aggression and annexation against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. That is the root cause of the present tension in the Sino-Vietnamese relations. That also poses a permanent threat to the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and seriously jeopardizes peace and security in the region. However wily and tricky they may be, the Chinese authorities cannot cover up these evident truths."

PRC 'EXPANSIONISM' CALLED THREAT TO PEACE

0W250803 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25 -- China's expansionism is a serious threat to peace [words indistinct] Southeast Asia, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper writes: "The recent foreign ministers' conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam has made it that the hostile policy of the Chinese authorities towards the three Indochinese countries remains unchanged, that China's expansionism is a serious threat to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and that the Vietnamese army volunteers will withdraw from Kampuchea when China stops this threat. This correct analysis has embarrassed the Chinese expansionists, and they have denied that they threaten anybody."

However, the world people are aware that the Chinese expansionists have been pursuing a strategy of controlling and then annexing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and expanding to Southeast Asia. An independent, unified and prosperous Vietnam and the close unity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are major obstacles to the Chinese expansionist policy. Therefore, the Beijing reactionaries have frenziedly opposed the three Indochinese countries. They have made a direct invasion of and a proxy war against Vietnam and carried out provocations and sabotage against the three Indochinese countries.

"Since the Pol Pot clique was overthrown by the Kampuchean people Beijing has used Thailand's territory in nurturing, training and supplying weapons for the Pol Pot remnants and other Kampuchean reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. Their scheme is to maintain this situation and wait for an opportunity to bring the Pol Pot clique back to Kampuchea. They have tried by every means to sabotage the trend of dialogue and cause confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They have rejected all constructive peace proposals of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries."

The paper continues: "The Vietnamese people always cherish their long standing friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people, and have endeavoured to restore their friendly neighbouring relations with China. Many people in ASEAN countries know that if the Chinese expansionists succeed in annexing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, they will surely turn to their own countries. Public opinion in Southeast Asia, more than anyone also, has seen the danger of over 20 million Hoa people and of Maoist organizations in ASEAN countries."

Meanwhile, Beijing has distended Vietnam's goodwill as a 'trap', because they want to sow distrust and confrontation in the region. But the reality has shown that it is Beijing who is laying traps and menacing Southeast Asian countries and straining the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border."

#### PRC, CIA COOPERATE IN OPIUM SMUGGLING

OW242158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnam 1000 GMT 23 Jul 83

[From the press review: Report on 23 July NHAN DAN "Beijing, Master Opium Smuggler"]

[Text] The articles says: The rugged, mountainous region between Laos, Thailand, and Burma, called the Golden Triangle, is renowned at the world's largest opium production area. It was once a lair of the Chiang Kai-shek remnant troops, who used it as a refuge for their plundering activities in neighboring areas and for opium smuggling. Sensing the region's interesting business, the U.S. CIA got involved for profits. Since the 1970's, the region has seen new masters who organize and train rebels from the countries sharing borders in the region. The masters then send them back to their own countries for harassment and subversive activities. Meanwhile, they have also engaged in opium smuggling for profit. They are Beijing men and Beijing's lackeys. The CIA has quickly cooperated with them so as to expand both its political and smuggling activities.

PRC 'PROPAGANDA' ON RETURNED CAPTIVES CHARGED

BK221622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by Vu Dinh Vinh -- portions recorded]

[Text] In recent days the Beijing authorities have stepped up propaganda activities against our people. They invited foreign journalists in Beijing to visit the southern Chinese border areas, capitalizing on this to make allegations intended to distort the cause of tension along the border. They loudly advertised China's so-called goodwill in returning 10 Vietnamese they had illegally captured and falsely charged with infiltration into Chinese territory to commit espionage and sabotage. In fact, they are 10 Vietnamese civilians from Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, and Hoang Lien Son Provinces who were detained in China for years after having been abducted by intruding Chinese troops while carrying out their daily activities in the fields, planting rice and gathering food crops.

It is well known that this is merely the Beijing authorities' deceitful maneuver of turning black into white.

Meanwhile, on the morning of 18 July 1983, empowered by our government, the Huu Nghi border post in Lang Son Province returned to the Chinese side 13 Chinese captured in the act of illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory in order to rejoin their families. Once again, we displayed our goodwill. We would have returned 14 captives to China as the Chinese charge d'affaires in Hanoi had been notified, but one of them, (Wu Taico), died of prolonged and serious illness before the release date in spite of every possible care by our side. The Vietnamese side handed the complete file on (Wu Taico) to the Chinese.

All the Chinese released this time expressed their gratitude toward our government and people for their humane treatment and leniency toward the guilty. However, in an attempt to evade the truth, (Chen Minyen), the representative of China, unreasonably claimed upon receiving the released Chinese that they are Chinese civilians illegally taken away by Vietnamese soldiers intruding into Chinese territory.

What is the truth? The released Chinese themselves already confessed to the Vietnamese authorities that they had been assigned by the Chinese authorities to intrude into Vietnamese territory to carry out hostile activities. They admitted that they had perpetrated crimes against the Vietnamese people. How, then, could the Chinese authorities say otherwise? All 13 released Chinese were captured in the act of intruding deep into Vietnamese territory -- in areas belonging to the four border provinces of Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh. Some of them are professional scouts belonging to the Chinese border defense forces. They all underwent specialized training courses and were sent to Vietnam for espionage activities such as gathering military intelligence, establishing contact with bad elements, creating dissatisfaction among ethnic minorities, sowing the seed of rebellion, and so forth. Their confessions of guilt, which the Vietnamese military and security organs wrote down on paper and recorded on tape, serve as clear evidence of a perfidious organized and systematic scheme of the Beijing authorities.

(Li Teming), leader and instructor of a reconnaissance platoon belonging to the 18th Battalion, 69th Regiment, ground forces, (Thong Than) Military Subregion, was captured while carrying out sabotage activities in the Ban Chat area, Loc Binh, Lang Son Province.

(Lu Wufeng), originally a teacher from (La Lau) Company, (Hua Tac) Commune, Guangxi Province, got bored of teaching and wanted to change his occupation.

He often visited one of his friends whose father is (Li Thansan), deputy head of the armed forces department of (Nienming) District. Upon learning of (Lu)'s wish, the department head persuaded him to become a scout by promising that if he fulfilled the mission of going to Vietnam to find out why a group of Chinese scouts sent to Vietnam had failed to return, and of gathering other military intelligence, he might be given a new job.

Thus, from a teacher, (Lu Wufeng) became a scout. On 4 July 1981, a small public security office car took (Lu) to the border where he was later smuggled into Vietnam to carry out his mission. However, he was captured by militiamen while carrying out sabotage activities in Cao Loc District.

Comrade (Duong Minh Hao), our radio contributor in Lang Son, has just sent us a recording of the confessions made by those captured Chinese scouts and commandos who were returned to the Chinese side on 18 July.

(Li Loyat) said: [Begin recording in Chinese fading into Vietnamese translation] My name is (Li Loyat); born on 25 March 1948 in (Thi Taochang), Shandong Province, China; a member of the (Chiangsi) squad, (Ho Lo) detachment, 6011 force, 40th intelligence bureau, Ministry of National Defense, Chinese army. I was secretly assigned to Vietnam to reconnoiter the deployment of forces and firepower of Vietnamese troops stationed along the border, and to study the situation of the Hoa people in Lang Son.

On this mission, I was also instructed to draw a general map on the deployment of forces of various armed branches and services, the bivouac areas of the Lang Son border defense force, and the locations of Vietnamese troops' firepower. The man who gave me this assignment was (Tan Zhaizing), political officer of the (Ho Lo) detachment, 6011 force. [end recording]

Following is the confession of (Huang Qiying): [Begin recording in Chinese fading into Vietnamese translation] My name is (Huang Qiying), attached to the (Na Huang) company, (Muong La) commune, (Kim Ping) District, (Chow Huanghai), Yunnan Province, China. In 1980, I joined the public security service and was given a 3-month training course before assigned to work as a public security man in (Muong La). On 31 March 1981, the (Kim Ping) district public security service ordered me to cross the border into Vietnam with (Ha Hungton) and (Tan Mengteng) to observe the military situation in the area of Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province.

The task entrusted to me by my superior was to take advantage of my fluency in the Han and (Hai Yi) dialects to penetrate the places inhabited by the Hoa and (Hai Yi) peoples to conduct propaganda aimed at inciting them to oppose the Vietnamese Government. On the night of 20 April 1981, I was arrested by Vietnamese troops and militiamen while intruding into Vietnamese territory in the area of Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province. [end recording]

These confessions by captured Chinese scouts and commandos are undeniable evidence of the Chinese leaders' persistence in their hostile policy toward our people. Those criminals were given humanitarian treatment and leniency and allowed to return to China to reunite with their loved ones. It is our policy always to demonstrate our unwavering goodwill in the hope of restoring our long-standing friendship with the Chinese people.

By relentlessly pursuing a policy of hostility, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists only further expose their reactionary face to public opinion.

COMMENT ON SRV-KAMPUCHEA BORDER TREATY

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK221542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[NHAN DAN 22 July editorial: "New Progress in the Special Vietnamese-Kampuchean Relationship"]

[Text] On 20 July the SRV and the PRK signed a treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and an agreement on border status between the two countries. This event is a new fine development of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. These documents spell out the firm determination of the peoples of the two countries to promote their traditional friendship on the basis of mutual trust and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979. These documents are also in line with the principles governing the friendship and cooperation between the dependent and sovereign Indochinese countries as charted by the Vientiane summit conference.

The signing of the two aforementioned documents has cherished the aspiration of the two peoples, manifested the SRV's correct stand in recognizing the present Vietnam-Kampuchea border line, and in recognizing and respecting the Kampuchean territorial integrity within the present border line.

Following the signing of the agreement on historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea on 7 July 1982, the signing of the treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and the agreement on border status, has further guaranteed the sovereignty of each country and strengthened the maintenance of security at the two countries' border area, thereby creating favorable conditions for building a lasting peaceful and friendly common border between the two fraternal countries.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces have cooked up all sorts of absurd stories, and raised the border and territorial problems in history in an attempt to undermine the traditional friendship of the two countries, and sowing division between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. The signing of the aforementioned documents is a hard blow, smashing their perfidious tricks.

The signing of these documents, which took place at a time when the sixth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty on border delineation between Vietnam and Laos is observed, is a demonstration of the will and fine sentiments of the three Indochinese countries to closely combine genuine patriotism with noble socialist internationalism in striving to solve problems bequeathed by history.

This event is new progress in the promotion of solidarity between the three Indochinese countries which are struggling for their just cause of national construction and defense, thereby contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The seventh conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers has stressed: Experience obtained over the past 40 years, especially the last 4 years, have substantiated the fact that all plots and moves aimed at weakening and dividing the Indochinese countries are doomed to failure.

We are greatly encouraged by the fine development of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea special relationship.

Life has proven that the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation are the invincible enemies. It is the important factor which can guarantee the success of the revolution in each country, thereby contribution positively to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

#### Hanoi Radio Hails Agreements

ON231345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Nguyen Qui commentary: "An important Contribution to Consolidating and Strengthening the Vietnam-Kampuchea Special Relationship"]

[Text] The treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and the agreement on border status between the SRV and the PRK recently signed in Phnom Penh mark a new development in the relations of equality, mutual trust, and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The signing of these two important documents constitutes a fine materialization of Article 4 of the 18 February 1979 treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the SRV and the PRK, which says: The two parties undertake to negotiate an agreement on the delineation of the common border on the basis of the present borders in their determination to make them borders of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries.

The Kampuchean people and state have long wanted their territorial integrity within the present borders recognized by the international community. The recently signed important documents relating to the common border of the two countries fully respond to their desire. For Vietnam's part, the signing of these two documents once again manifests our people's and government's serious and unwavering stand to recognize and pledge to respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity, within the present borders, and recognize and pledge to respect the present border between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The border problem left behind by history is always extremely complex. The imperialists and reactionaries have often taken advantage of this problem to cause disunity and incite hatred between one country and another. They have also done so regarding Vietnam and Kampuchea. The fact that these two countries agreed and signed two important documents of historical significance on their common border has completely eliminated the contradictions and mistrusts created by the imperialists and reactionaries regarding the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border issue. From this, further understanding and trust have been established between the two countries, and, also from this, the militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea have been further consolidated and developed. This was not accidental. The great victory on 7 January 1979 not only ushered in a new chapter in the history of Kampuchea, but it also opened a new chapter in the history of Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations.

The 18 February 1979 treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two recently signed documents on the border are extremely valuable achievements and the result of many years of continuous struggle, full of sacrifice and hardship, of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples for the independence and freedom of their land and, at the same time, for the common interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, namely, to build relations of close, fraternal neighborliness, equality, friendship and lasting peace.

The imperialist and reactionary forces, particularly the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonic expansionists, are greatly worried about the militant solidarity alliance between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which has become closer with every passing day. They have resorted to all tricks to divide and sabotage this alliance.

They have often spread fabrications, such as Vietnam is moving border markers into Kampuchean territory and colonizing Kampuchea. The signing by Vietnam and Kampuchea of the two documents on their border constitutes an appropriate rebuff of these ill-intentioned slanders of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists and the international reactionaries toeing their line.

Along with the fraternal Kampuchean people, our people enthusiastically greet and acclaim the signing of the treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and the agreement on border status between our country and Kampuchea. We pledge to join the Kampuchean people in seriously and thoroughly implementing the provisions of this treaty and agreement which have been solemnly signed by the representatives of the two countries. We hope and are confident that the signing of these two documents on the national border with the Kampuchean state, like our signing of an agreement on delineation of the national border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 18 July 1977, will further strengthen the solidarity of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, thus contributing to consolidating peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

Hanoi International Mandarin Comment

0W242024 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "A New Development in Vietnam-Kampuchea Solidarity"]

[Text] A principled agreement to solve the border issue was signed in Phnom Penh on July 20 by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The two sides agreed to recognize the border between two countries as shown on the 1:100,000-scale map circulated before 1954. The document gave feasible and specific measures to ensure the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and border security between the two countries.

Following a historic agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea on territorial waters, the conclusion of the border status agreement between them marks a new development in the relations of equality, mutual trust, and respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The new document, which recognizes the border shown on the map circulated before 1954, is a fair and reasonable decision in response to the will of the Kampuchean people and government to place Kampuchea's territorial integrity within the present internationally recognized border. Several decades ago the Kampuchean Government often urged other countries to respect the Kampuchea's territorial integrity within its existing border. At that time, the Saigon regime, a lackey of the United States, turned a deaf ear to the appeal. But the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in their statements dated 18 June and 31 May 1967, respectively, affirmed their consistent stand of recognizing and respecting the existing border between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Later, in 1978, Pol Pot, who was then in power in Kampuchea, conducted incursions into Vietnam and nibbled at its southwestern stand on the border issue: that both sides recognized the border as that shown on the map available before 1954. The Vietnamese-Kampuchean border agreement truly shows the Vietnamese Government's and people's constant respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces have often used past problems, such as the border and territorial problems, to incite national hatred among the three Indochinese countries. More than once, they have slanderously charged Vietnam with moving border marker posts, nibbling at Kampuchea's territory, sending people to settle in Kampuchea, and so on. But the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border agreement and the Vietnamese-Lao border agreement, which was signed 6 years ago and is now being effectively implemented, are a powerful counterblow to the Beijing authorities' slanderous charges.

The Vietnamese-Kampuchean border agreement will strengthen the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and contribute to consolidating peace and security in the region as did the Vietnamese-Lao border agreement 6 years ago. Any despicable fallacies about the subject dished up by the enemy are doomed to failure.

#### Other Radio Commentary

BK221000 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the agreement on the historic sea waters between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the conclusion of the agreement on border status between the two countries marks a new development in the relations of equality, mutual trust, and respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territory integrity between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

This document, which recognizes the borderline shown on the map circulated before 1954, is a fair and reasonable decision in response to the will of the Kampuchean people and state to place Kampuchea's territorial integrity within the present internationally recognized borderline.

It should be recalled that several decades ago, the Kampuchean state had many times urged other countries to respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity within its existing borders. The Saigon puppet regime then ignored this demand. But the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in their statements respectively dated 18 June and 31 May 1967 recognized and undertook to respect the existing borderline between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Afterward, in 1978, when the Pol Pot regime conducted incursions into Vietnam's southwestern border areas, the Vietnamese Government once again affirmed its resolute stand on the border question.

Particularly on land, the two sides took the present borderline as shown on the map available before 1954 as the base line. No doubt, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border agreement shows the Vietnamese people and government's constant respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces have often made use of problems left over by history, such as the border and territorial sea problems, to incite national hatred among the three Indochinese countries.

Most recently, they even accused Vietnam of sending people to settle in Kampuchea or moving some border marker posts. But this charge has been exposed as groundless.

Just like the Vietnamese-Lao border agreement signed 6 years ago, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border agreement will strengthen the bloc of unity between the Indochinese countries and contribute to consolidating peace and security in the region. All plots and moves aimed at dividing the Indochinese countries are doomed to failure.

#### FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 23 JULY

OW231636 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 23 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R Friendship Association led by Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and president of the association, left here today for celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off by Le Khac, Tran Hoai Nam and Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-presidents of the association; Hong Long, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism; the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi; and others.

MINISTER RECEIVED BY USSR'S GROMYKO

0W221836 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22 -- A.A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received in Moscow Thursday Vietnamese Minister Vo Bong Giang.

With him was Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Cho Liem was present on the occasion.

Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union highly appreciated the consistent efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, good neighbourhood and cooperation and completely supported their constructive proposals to this end.

The two sides agreed that the intervention of outside forces into the affairs of the region and the plots to hamper a dialogue between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries are preventing the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Minister Vo Dong Giang said that Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea would continue efforts to help ease tension in Southeast Asia. This policy was once again reaffirmed at the Indochinese ministerial conference convened in Phnom Penh on July 20, 1983, he added.

The Vietnamese minister took this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union for their great and all-round assistance to socialist construction and defence in Vietnam. He voiced Vietnam's full support for the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union to prevent a nuclear war and strengthen peace and international security.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE TO APPEAR BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

BK220757 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he expects to give evidence at the royal commission inquiring into Australia's security services in about 2 week's time.

Mr Hawke told a news conference in Canberra that he looked forward to giving evidence, especially on the involvement of a Canberra journalist alleged to have been given secret Cabinet information.

Meanwhile, the deputy opposition leader, Mr John Howard, said it was unthinkable that Mr Mick Young should soon return to the ministry. Mr Young resigned as special minister of state a week ago.

Mr Howard said Mr Young had leaked information with potentially great commercial value to a Labor associate.

PARLIAMENTARY TEAM WARNED ON INDONESIAN VISIT

BK220803 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] An Australian parliamentary delegation due to arrive in Jakarta today has been warned not to interfere in Indonesia's domestic affairs.

The warnings came in two newspaper editorials and from a leading member of the Indonesian Parliament, which is hosting the visit.

ANTARA news agency quotes the chairman of the parliamentary committee that deals with defense and foreign affairs, Mr Ismail Hasan, as saying he hoped the visit would help promote relations.

The leader of the five-member Australian delegation, Mr Bill Morrison, said yesterday that discussions would be held in Jakarta on human rights issues. He also said there would be talks with the governor of East Timor, Mr Carascalao, who earlier this week stated there was no power in the world that could change the political status of the province.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Jakarta for the visit, John Lombard, says there is concern there about how Australia will vote on the East Timor independence issue when it comes up at the United Nations later this year. Lombard says Indonesia regards the annexation of East Timor as an internal matter.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SALE TO CHINA -- The Australian Wheat Board has announced the sale of 1.5 million tons of wheat to China. The new contract is part of the current long-term supply agreement between the board and the Chinese Government. Negotiations on further sales to China will take place later this year when the Wheat Board can more confidently predict the crop prospects for 1983-84. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAN GROUP ASKS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEM

BK231355 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0940 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 23 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The visiting Australian parliamentary delegation started its program here Saturday by visiting Adnan Buyung Nasution, honorary director of the Legal Aid Institute and chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Peradin (Indonesian Barristers Association).

At their one-hour meeting at Adnan Buyung Nasution's residence at Jalan Hos Cokroaminoto here, the Australian guests queried about the problem of basic human rights in Indonesia. The seven-member Australian parliamentary delegation led by W.L. Morrison of the Australian Labour Party also queried about the problem of the former PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) political prisoners as well as about East Timor. At the meeting Adnan Buyung Nasution was flanked by Peradin board members, Mr Yap Thian Hoen and Sukarjo.

The Australian parliamentary delegation arrived here Friday evening for the purpose of visiting East Timor to see for themselves the situation in that region, whose people voluntarily had chosen integration into Indonesia.

OFFICIAL SCORES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 'FUSS'

BK231015 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0944 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 23 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Amnesty International liked to meddle everywhere, commented the Indonesian State Intelligence (Bakin) Chief, Yoga Sugama, here Saturday after meeting with President Suharto.

He said he had reported and discussed with the president on the security situation which in general did not differ from what had been reported by Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Surono a few days ago.

"The security situation in the country was quite good and under control", Yoga Sugama remarked.

The Bakin chief said that the president had inquired about letters from Amnesty International, which he said were making fuss of this and that. But he declined to elaborate.

In this connection Sugama remarked that Amnesty International had been known since a long time ago as a fuss maker. "Was it only in Indonesia in the world where there were people -- in this case criminals -- killed?" he asked. In Amsterdam, he said, several people were murdered every day. "Yet Amnesty International did not make a fuss of it, in spite of the fact that its head was a Dutch legislator", he pointed out.

"Why on earth then Amnesty International made an issue of the fact that a number of criminals had been killed in Indonesia," he demanded to know.

Sugama said he believed that the championing of basic human rights should give priority to those of the majority and then those of small groups.

The majority of the Indonesian people wanted security, tranquility, unity in order to attain equitable income, job opportunities, welfare and development. "These were more important than making a fuss about the mysterious deaths of criminals or the protection of basic human rights", he declared.

## MALAYSIA

GHAZALI ON PLO, HONG KONG; DEPARTS FOR LONDON

BK201436 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Malaysia believes that the reported strife within the PLO will not affect the International Conference on Palestine scheduled to be held in Geneva beginning on the 27th of next month. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said such a leadership crisis could occur in any political system and should not be a reason for the conference to fail. Tan Sri Ghazali also expressed the hope that the Geneva conference would accept the recommendations of the Asian conference on Palestine which was held in Kuala Lumpur last May. One of the recommendations called for the return to the United Nations of administrative power in Arab territories now occupied by Israel.

Tan Sri Ghazali, who was chairman of the Asian conference on Palestine, said the meeting had, for the first time, achieved concrete results on steps that should be taken towards a solution to the Palestinian problem. The minister will discuss the Palestinian problem during his meetings with British and French leaders next week. He left for London tonight.

Tan Sri Ghazali elaborates on his visit:

[Begin Ghazali recording] I hope to be briefed by the British Government on matters relating to their discussions with China in respect of Hong Kong. As you may recall, as you may know that we share a lot of interest. [sentence as heard] We have a lot of investments and therefore the stability of Hong Kong is a matter of great importance to Malaysia in view of our financial and commercial relations. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN TRENGGANU -- Kuala Lumpur, July 1 (AFP) -- An outbreak of cholera in the northeastern state of Trengganu which began 12 days ago has been brought under control, BERNAMA news agency reported today. The agency quoted a Health Authority spokesman as saying that of a total of 50 cholera victims in Trengganu, 32 were still hospitalised and the rest had already been discharged. The spokesman said the situation, localised to the state capital, was under control. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 1 Jul 83 BK]

SINGAPORESBC TO LAUNCH ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICE

BK221423 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The Singapore Broadcasting Corporation [SBC] will launch its electronic information service -- SBC Text -- on the 1st of next month. The pilot service will give viewers 200 pages of news, sports, weather, and travel information daily between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. One hundred pages on Channel 5 will cover news, finance, sports, television, and radio schedule, and highlights as well as weather, flights, and other information. The other 100 pages on Channel 8 will be devoted to new speakers, consumer guides, and an entertainment and leisure section with puzzles and health.

To help members of the public understand SBC Text, SBC will explain on radio and television how to get good reception of the service, how to operate teletext receiving facilities, and the advantages of the various services to view it at home as well as in offices and in other institutions.

MARCOS URGES GREATER SELF-RELIANCE IN DEFENSE

BK230415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Manila, July 23 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today said that the Philippines cannot depend on its allies for the protection of its national security and urged further self-reliance of the country's defense forces. In an apparent reference to the United States, the country's former colonial ruler and longtime ally, Mr. Marcos said: "We shall not depend upon the letters of treaties. We shall not depend upon the words of friends."

The United States has a mutual defense treaty with the Philippines dating back to the post-World War II years and maintains two of its largest foreign military bases, Clark air base and Subic Bay naval base, near Manila. Earlier this month, Mr Marcos told six visiting U.S. congressmen that the United States could pull out its bases if it felt that the security assistance it gave the country, amounting to 900 million dollars for 1984-89, was "too heavy."

Speaking at the 85th anniversary of the Philippine Navy, Mr. Marcos also noted the "adventurism" of unnamed nations, saying that "only a strong nation can be assured of peace" and that "neutrality apparently is no defense against adventurism." Stressing that local insurgency was the main threat faced by his 18-year-old regime, Mr Marcos said he had "great faith" in the ability of the country's armed forces to meet every internal threat to peace and national security.

The Marcos government is now fighting guerrillas of the Maoist New People's Army (NPA) and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The MNLF seeks to set up a Moslem Filipino state in Mindanao, the country's second largest island. The NPA is seen by the government as its most serious long-term threat.

"It is not our fate, unlike some nations, to view our national survival as dependent on the generosity of others. We look to ourselves and we feel secure, and so it should always be," the president said. The Filipino people have resolved to defend their freedom and dignity as a people "alone if necessary," Mr Marcos concluded.

MARCOS PRAISES WORK OF PHILIPPINE NAVY

BK230424 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos this morning lauded the Philippine Navy for its important role in the campaign against insurgency. The chief executive spoke on the occasion of the 85th founding anniversary of the navy, at its headquarters on Roxas Boulevard in Manila. In his speech, the president also congratulated the officers, enlisted men, and employees of this major branch of the armed forces. He stressed the important role of the Philippine Navy in apprehending rebels who used the sealanes:

[Begin Marcos recording] The Navy has become a crucial part of our efforts to meet the insurgency challenge in our country. It has been our principal force to check the flow of guns and ammunition to enemy forces and to limit their mobility by sea. In the past year alone, the Navy conducted more than 2,000 patrol missions for this purpose, and this has resulted in the capture and killing of many rebels and insurgents, the seizure of ammunition and many prisoners. Likewise we have seen in recent years the Philippine Marines, the elite fighting force of the Philippine Navy, and for that matter, perhaps the Armed Forces of the Philippines. It has come into its own, recognized as such by the silent vote of the entire Filipino people as one of an elite force in the counter-insurgency campaign. [end recording]

## Elite Unit Gives Demonstration

HK230815 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Philippine Navy today presented to President Marcos its own version of an elite unit, called the Quick Reaction Force. A demonstration of the unit's deployment capability was one of the highlights of the Navy's 85th foundation day celebration on Roxas Boulevard. The Quick Reaction Force is the Navy's answer to the call of President Marcos to organize special units in the four major service of the armed forces. It is capable of hitting any strategic target in all types of terrain and weather. Because of its special amphibious assault capability, the unit is likely to be deployed along coastal or inland waterways and jungle terrain.

MARCOS REFUTES STATEMENTS ON STOPPING U.S. AID

OW231315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The government has no intention of stopping the food assistance program being provided for by world organizations to several countries, including the Philippines. However, the Philippines is ready to give up its share of the food aid in favor of other countries where people are dying of hunger. This was emphasized today by President Marcos to clarify the issue on food aid in the wake of the Cabinet proposal to no longer accept food from the United States under U.S. Public Law No 480. The president pointed out that it has been government policy to also extend assistance to needy countries as a position of conscience.

OPPOSITION GROUP SAID ENGAGED IN AQUINO PLOT

HK240039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said yesterday that the opposition UNIDO [United Nationalist and Democratic Organization] leaders are engaged in a plot to induce former Senator Benigno Aquino to return to the country despite the danger of his life here. He said the UNIDO leaders themselves do not refute the claim of government security forces that Aquino would become the target of vengeance by the aggrieved relatives of the slain witnesses against him. Perez' statement said it does not require much political acumen to perceive that a dead and martyred Aquino would bring a cornucopia of political benefits to the UNIDO.

MARCOS ORDERS PIMENTEL RELEASED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

HK240038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered the release under house arrest of Cagayan de Oro Mayor Aquilino Pimentel upon representations made by Jaime Cardinal Sin and members of his family. A Malacanang announcement said the president issued the order to enable Pimentel to prepare for his trial in the interim, while hearings on his case before the Cebu City regional trial court have not yet resumed. The president acted on the request made by Cardinal Sin as well as members of the clergy. Malacanang said Cardinal Sin called up the president by telephone after a luncheon meeting with Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, and the chief executive acceded to the request for Pimentel's release under house arrest, on the assurance that he will not engage in any prejudicial conduct and will remain at home. Pimentel was arrested in his house in Cagayan de Oro on April 17 on the basis of a presidential commitment order, after authorities received evidence that he had furnished arms, funds, and sanctuary to subversive elements.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

July 26, 1983

